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## Original Communications.

### A CENTURY OF MEDICAL HISTORY IN THE COUNTY OF ERIE—1800-1900.<sup>1</sup>

By WILLIAM WARREN POTTER, M. D., Buffalo, N. Y.

*Pioneer Physicians—Medical Societies—Medical Colleges—Hospitals—Medical Journals—Medical Officers of the Civil War—Women Physicians—History of Homeopathy—Individual Members of the Profession.*

#### INTRODUCTION.

THE importance of preserving accurate history of all kinds in an accessible form constantly increases as years advance. This observation has no more forceful application than to the medical men and medical institutions of the county of Erie. As our county grows older and busier, with its rapidly increasing population and business development, the early landmarks are getting swept away and soon it will be difficult or impossible to trace medical events with accuracy unless they are recorded from time to time with precision and detail.

Several attempts heretofore have been made to preserve such a history, fragments of which are to be found scattered here and there through volumes, magazines and library papers. In arranging this record these have all been carefully searched, many of which have aided materially in its preparation. The purpose of this work is to bring the record forward to meet the conditions of the present period, giving data that have been verified and material that would seem of sufficient importance to justify its publication.

<sup>1</sup> From "Our County and its People." Republished as a serial in this magazine by permission of the Boston History Company.

Moreover, as the century is drawing near its close the time would seem opportune to present in compact form, convenient for reference, a record of the principal events with which the medical profession in Erie county has been identified during the last hundred years. A grouping of these dates and divisions according to county boundary surveys appears necessary in order to reach the genesis of Erie county through hereditary lines.

While, therefore, the medical history of Erie county proper really begins when its present territorial lines were erected—namely, April 2, 1821, yet there is a valuable chapter that must be recorded relating to medical men of the period during which it was included within the boundaries of Niagara county.

#### THE PIONEER PHYSICIANS.

*Cyrenius Chapin.*—Though there is very little medical history in this region prior to 1800 that can be grouped or made available, yet with the birth of the XIX. century, or while it was yet in its swaddling clothes, there came hither a man who has left the stamp of his forceful character impressed upon the events of that period so strongly that neither time nor tide nor any other thing can efface it. It is with the advent of this man that the medical history proper of this region may be said to have commenced.

Cyrenius Chapin was born at Barnardstown, Mass., February 7, 1769. There is very little known of his early life, but he studied for his profession with his eldest brother, Dr. Caleb Chapin, at his birthplace. He completed his studies in 1793 and soon afterward married Sylvia Burnham, also of Barnardstown. He practised medicine several years at Windhall, Vt., then removed to Sangerfield, Oneida county, N. Y., and came to Buffalo in 1801, a place which had then begun to attract immigration. It was called New Amsterdam when laid out in 1801 by the Holland Land Company, but the name was changed to Buffalo in 1808.

The Holland Land Company had lately established its agency at Buffalo, but the village had not yet been surveyed and so a project that Dr. Chapin had partially negotiated with Joseph Ellicott, the company's agent, for the purchase of a township of land including the site of Buffalo fell through and he returned to Sangerfield. Finally, however, in 1803, Dr. Chapin returned to Buffalo, bringing his family with him, but he was obliged to locate temporarily at Fort Erie in Canada, as he was unable to obtain a suitable home in Buffalo.

Dr. Chapin soon acquired a large practice on both sides of Niagara river. On the Canadian side there was wealth, but on this the people were poor; hence his income was principally derived from Canada. He rode hundreds of miles in all directions seeking his patients on horseback, guided through the forest by blazed trees and other methods of convenience and safety then in vogue. He established the first drug store in Buffalo, often furnishing medicine as well as food gratuitously to his needy patients. In 1806, he secured the title to a tract of land at the corner of Main and Swan streets, running through to Pearl street, for the sum of \$150, on which he established his home and removed his family hither from Fort Erie. Chapin Block, which appropriately bears the name of its original purchaser, now stands on a portion of this lot.

Between 1806 and 1812 Dr. Chapin was busily engaged in the practice of his profession and in helping to improve the now growing village of Buffalo. He was the foremost man of affairs in this region and commanded the respect even of the Indians, who looked up to him as the great medicine man. It is related that when he lost an only son the Indian chiefs sent delegates to express their sympathy and who formally attended the funeral.

When, in 1812, war was declared with Great Britain, Dr. Chapin made haste to offer his services to the United States government. He raised a company of volunteers and served in the capacity of captain, major, lieutenant-colonel and surgeon. This is not the place to record Dr. Chapin's military career, but one or two incidents of importance may be noted with propriety. On June 24, 1813, having now been commissioned lieutenant-colonel, he was sent on a reconnoissance by Colonel Boestler, U. S. Army. At a point a few miles west of Queenstown his entire command was captured and marched to Fort George, where they were retained under guard. On July 12th, having been ordered to Kingston, they embarked in two open boats, strongly guarded. When within a few miles of their destination the boats approached each other, Colonel Chapin gave a preconcerted signal, his men rose and overpowered the guards, the boats were turned about, and after a night of toil at the oars his British captives were delivered to the commandant at Fort Niagara as prisoners of war.

Another incident will serve to indicate the character of the man. On December 30, 1813, the village of Buffalo was burned by the British and Indians. Colonel Chapin defended a position



he had taken up at Black Rock until but five men of his command remained. He then retreated to Buffalo, where everything was in confusion. Mustering a few men and boys, he set about protecting the women and children, who had been left to care for themselves while their husbands and fathers were on duty at Black Rock. Colonel Chapin found a six-pounder cannon that he mounted upon wagon wheels and with it and his small force made a stand on Niagara street. He thus sought to delay the advance of the enemy until the women and children could escape, but after a few discharges of the gun its extemporised carriage broke down and the six-pounder became disabled.

Observing that further resistance was useless, Colonel Chapin tied a white handkerchief to his sword and rode out to make terms with the exultant, advancing foe. He agreed on his part to surrender all public property, arms and munitions of war. The enemy agreed to allow the women and children to remain unmolested and to protect as well as to respect private property. The British officer with whom the treaty was concluded violated the agreement almost immediately, permitting the Indians to burn the village. In the conflagration but two houses escaped destruction, which served as monuments to the perfidy of the British officer. Although Colonel Chapin failed to save the village, he gained for the inhabitants valuable time in which to escape and, unmindful of self, he surrendered himself a prisoner to protect his people from the vengeance of the British and Indians. He was taken to Montreal, where he was held a prisoner for nine months. Meanwhile, after the desolation of his home by fire, his family went to Canandaigua, where he visited them on his release. He then returned to Buffalo, where he was appointed surgeon to the military hospital. When relieved of this duty he located at Geneva, N. Y., but in 1818 he returned to Buffalo to reside permanently. He engaged in active professional practice, took a prominent place in medical societies and in public affairs and never lost interest in the welfare of the community. He died February 30, 1838, aged sixty-nine years, and was buried in the village cemetery with military honors.

*Daniel Chapin.*—Daniel Chapin came to this vicinity, from East Bloomfield, N. Y., in 1807. He established himself on a farm a few miles distant from the village of Buffalo, which property was afterward owned by Elam R. Jewett, on North Main street. Dr. Daniel Chapin resided in a log house, which was located in the

rear of the present homestead. This latter was built by his son, Colonel William W. Chapin, and is now occupied by Mrs. Elam R. Jewett. Daniel Chapin, like his namesake, Cyrenius Chapin, was a man of strong character and left the stamp of its forcefulness on his environment. He was a graduate of Yale college, a man of cultivation and a physician of great skillfulness, who commanded the respect of his neighbors and colleagues. Between Drs. Daniel and Cyrenius Chapin, however, there prevailed a wordy but harmless rivalry, amusing to others, but not of serious consequence. Both were strong men: strong in their preferences, strong in their habits, but both contributed materially to the establishment of medical practice on a sounder and more scientific basis, details of which will be recorded later.

Daniel Chapin was accustomed to visit his patients on foot, with dog and gun, even traveling as far as Niagara Falls in this way, going one day and returning the next. He died in 1821, aged about sixty years. His death was at least partly induced by exposure in the practice of his profession, the hardships of those days being often extreme and perilous.

*Ebenezer Johnson.*—In 1809 another physician of prominence appeared in Buffalo, who has left a name deeply interwoven with its early history. Ebenezer Johnson came here from Cherry Valley, N. Y., established himself as a practising physician and soon took a prominent place in the affairs of the little frontier village. To these three men—the two Drs. Chapin and Dr. Johnson—Buffalo will ever remain indebted for the parts they performed in those early days. These pioneer physicians were more than ordinary men. They were not only able physicians who were beloved by their patients, but they were also men who contributed largely toward laying the foundation of successful business enterprises that now make the city so famous.

Dr. Johnson established a drug store in connection with his medical practice, as Cyrenius Chapin had done before him—a fashion not uncommon in those days. Dr. Johnson was also, for a time, associated in business with Judge Wilkeson and afterward he established a bank. He accumulated a fine property and was elected the first mayor, when in 1832 Buffalo became a city, and three years later was again chosen to the same office. In 1815, and again in 1828, he was elected surrogate of Erie county. He lived in a handsome house on Delaware avenue, now a part of the Female Academy. In the financial revolution of 1837 he met

reverses, losing a large part of his property. He went to Tennessee with his brother to look after their interests in an iron mine. He died at Tellico Plains, Tenn., February 8, 1849, aged sixty-three years.

*Josiah Trowbridge.*—In the spring of 1811 the medical contingent of this new region received a strong reinforcement in the person of Dr. Josiah Trowbridge, who came on horseback from Vermont, with a lawyer friend by the name of Walker. Following the example of Dr. Cyrenius Chapin, and for a similar reason—namely, lack of suitable living accommodations at Buffalo, Dr. Trowbridge took up his abode at Fort Erie.

The declaration of war the following year caused him to return to the United States, but his heart was in the queen's dominions, as he had formed an attachment for one of Her Majesty's subjects. On the 19th of September, 1814, he crossed the Niagara river, captured Margaret Wintermute, and was married in Buffalo on the 22d of the same month. Dr. Trowbridge gave the government hearty support during the war of 1812, though he was not a sympathiser with the war party. He became a member of a volunteer artillery company, in the ranks of which he served. He was fond of his gun, and one day when shooting ducks on Strawberry Island in company with an officer, Lieutenant Dudley, of Perry's fleet, together with some other friends, he and his companions were surprised and captured by the British. He was taken to Fort George, where the Indians threatened him with bodily harm, but the officers and chiefs interfered, thus preventing a prospective massacre. After a few days' detention Dr. Trowbridge and his companions were released, whereupon they returned to Buffalo after a tedious journey on foot. Dr. Trowbridge continued in active practice until 1836, having accumulated a handsome property. This he lost in 1837 when financial reverses came to all. He was elected mayor of Buffalo this same year. He did a large consultation practice until 1856, when failing health compelled him to relinquish it. He died September 18, 1862, aged seventy-seven years.

*John E. Marshall.*—The next medical man of prominence to locate at Buffalo was Dr. John E. Marshall. He came in 1815; but he had practised previously at Mayville, N. Y., and was the first clerk of the county of Chautauqua (1811), having been appointed by Gov. Daniel D. Tompkins. Dr. Marshall was born at Norwich, Conn., March 18, 1785, and was licensed to practise medicine August 3, 1808, by the Connecticut state medical society.



He practised for six years at Mayville, that is, from October, 1809, to March, 1815, and married, September, 1810, Ruth, daughter of Orasmus Holmes, one of the early pioneers of Chautauqua county. Dr. Marshall was appointed surgeon of the Second Regiment New York State Militia by Col. McMahon, April 15, 1812, and joined the regiment at Buffalo about December 30, 1813. He served for five months on the frontier, when his regiment was disbanded and he returned home. On August 1, 1814, he was again ordered to report for duty. There were many sick during August and September of that year and in their care Dr. Marshall, who was senior medical officer on hospital duty, himself fell sick and was obliged to return to his home. It is believed that for many years he continued to suffer from this camp sickness. He resumed his duties late in the fall, soon after which his regiment was discharged. After his removal to Buffalo, in March, 1815, he began to acquire fame as a medical practitioner and he was equally respected as a citizen.

He was appointed clerk of Niagara county (then embracing the present county of Erie) in 1818, and in 1832 he was health physician of Buffalo. He was treasurer of the county medical society in 1826, 1827 and 1828 and was president in 1830. He died December 27, 1838, of pneumonia after a brief illness.

These five stalwart physicians—the two Drs. Chapin, Johnson, Trowbridge and Marshall,—constituted a phalanx that served as a basis for the future medical history of Buffalo and Erie county. The history of this epoch is not one of medical organisations, institutions, societies, hospitals or colleges, but rather a history of the individuals who composed the medical profession of the period and the locality. It is for this reason that the history of medicine here up to 1821 is necessarily a grouping of biographical sketches.

#### THE MEDICAL SOCIETY OF THE COUNTY OF ERIE.

In November, 1805, a movement was begun in Saratoga county looking toward the organisation of the medical profession into a fixed and definite body, for the purpose of improving its status and to resuscitate it from the obscurity and ill-repute that ignorance was fast consigning it. A meeting was held during which committees were appointed and a resolution passed inviting the coöperation of the neighboring counties of Montgomery and Washington. An adjournment was had until January, 1806, at Balston, at which time a memorial to the legislature was adopted

and a committee consisting of Drs. Fitch, of Washington, Stearns, of Saratoga, and Sheldon, of Montgomery, was appointed to present it. Two of the committee, Dr. Stearns and Dr. Sheldon, attended the next session of the legislature as members, when, fortunately, Dr. Sheldon was chosen speaker.

Though the committee referred to was charged with representing only the three counties named, it assumed the responsibility of extending the privileges of the proposed medical practice act over the entire state so that all the counties might be included in its provisions. The memorial was presented to the assembly in February, 1806, and referred to a committee consisting of the following-named members: William Livingston and Isaac Sargeant, of Washington, Gordon Huntley, of Otsego, John Ely, of Greene, and Joel Frost, of Westchester. It so happened that the majority of the committee were physicians and after considering the bill, which now contemplated a general law applicable to the entire state, reported it favorably to the house. Here it was destined to encounter bitter opposition, for then, as now, there were plenty of men to array themselves against the advance of medical education. But, supported by the speaker, the committee and other members of powerful influence, the bill finally passed, though even at last it might have failed had not, at a critical juncture, William P. Van Ness, a forceful speaker and a skilful parliamentarian, lent the aid of his powerful influence in a speech noted for its eloquence and argumentative weight. The bill became a law on April 4, 1806, and on the first Tuesday of July, three months afterward, about twenty county societies were organized. Within the next two years nearly every county in the state had its medical society.

Under the provisions of this law the medical society of the state of New York was organized on the first Tuesday of February, 1807, which consisted of one delegate from each county society. Among the provisions of the statute was a section giving the societies control of the licensing of physicians after due examination, which was among the first efforts in the country to give to the medical profession an honorable and legal standing in community.

The control of examining and licensing was subsequently lost to the state, and we shall see presently how important a part the medical society of the county of Erie played in bringing about its restoration.



Although the state medical society was organized in 1807, as we have seen, it was not until 1817 that Niagara county, of which Erie then formed a part, was represented in it by accredited delegate. Dr. James H. Richardson was the first delegate from Niagara county. He attended, presented his certificate of delegation and took his seat in 1817. It does not appear that Dr. Richardson attended more than one session of the state society.

Erie county, as we have previously remarked, was a part of Niagara county from 1808 to 1821 when the division was made. In Niagara county attempts were made to organize a medical society as early as 1808 or 1809, but owing to differences of opinion among physicians, the unsettled state of society in general, the approaching difficulties with Great Britain and finally the war of 1812, no definite organization was effected until 1816. The first delegate from the medical society of Niagara county to the medical society of the state of New York was Dr. James H. Richardson, as we have seen, who was sent on that duty in 1817.

After the county of Erie was set off in 1821 its medical society became entitled to a seat on its own account and Dr. Lucius H. Allen was appointed delegate. He appeared and took his seat in February, 1823. There is no record to show that he ever attended another meeting. Indeed, Erie county was not represented again in the state society until 1833, when Dr. Bryant Burwell was seated as delegate.

The medical society of the county of Erie was organized January 9, 1821, at the house of P. M. Pomeroy, in the village of Buffalo. There were twenty-four charter members, whose names were as follows: Daniel Allen, of Hamburg, Lucius H. Allen, of Buffalo, Cyrenius Chapin, of Buffalo, Thomas B. Clark, of Buffalo, Sylvester Clark, of Buffalo, Benjamin C. Congdon, of Buffalo, Jonathan Hoyt, of Aurora, Jonathan Hurlburt, of Buffalo, Daniel Ingalls, of Springville, Ebenezer Johnson, of Buffalo, William Lucas, of Buffalo, Charles McLowth, of Buffalo, John E. Marshall, of Buffalo, William H. Pratt, of Eden, Charles Pringle, of Hamburg, Elisha Smith, of Buffalo, Rufus Smith, of Aurora, Sylvanus S. Stuart, of Buffalo, Ira G. Watson, of South Wales, John Watson, of Aurora, James Woodward and Josiah Trowbridge, of Buffalo.

The following-named were elected officers: President, Cyrenius Chapin; vice-president, Daniel Chapin; secretary, John E. Marshall; treasurer, Lucius H. Allen; censors, Charles Pringle,

Sylvanus S. Stuart, Benjamin C. Congdon, Lucius H. Allen and John E. Marshall.

Many of these physicians had lived in Western New York for years before Erie county was set apart and had been members, as well as in some instances officers, of the medical society of the county of Niagara.

At the first meeting of the medical society of the county of Erie the president, Dr. Cyrenius Chapin, delivered an address in which, among other things, he inveighed against quacks, who, he said, did no end of harm, and he also deplored the inconsistency and cold ingratitude of the public toward the medical profession; and further, he affirmed, "the truth is too obvious to require illustration that our profession is far from maintaining the rank among the learned professions which its consequence demands." In the course of his address he called attention to the fact that the services of physicians were undervalued by the public, and he suggested that as they were not charitable institutions it was time to resolutely determine upon a total reformation.

In a public notice which he issued about this period Dr. Chapin stated that he felt it his duty to inform those indebted to him for professional services that the time had arrived when imperious necessity compelled him to make an immediate collection of his accounts. We quote from this notice as follows:

It has too long been a prevalent idea with the public that the physician's bill is never to be paid and to call upon a patient, when restored to health and to the enjoyment of life by the skill and attention of his physician, for a reward for the services rendered is considered almost an insult and a hardship. . . . To relieve my own necessity I am compelled to resort to an immediate collection and this I shall do without discrimination. Those, therefore, who think it a duty to save the cost of prosecution will find it expedient to bestow immediate attention to this subject.

The question of finance was an important one to the society. Dr. Lucius H. Allen was its first treasurer, but he does not appear to have left a record of his service. The first treasurer's record obtainable is dated January 9, 1827, at which time Dr. John E. Marshall was treasurer. This report shows that the receipts for the previous year were \$11 and the disbursements \$8. In 1830 the treasury contained six shillings, while the debts amounted to \$10.50. In struggling to maintain a cohesion of membership the society sought to enforce the attendance of its members. No per-

son was legally entitled to practise medicine or surgery in Erie county, except he was a member of the society. It, therefore, became compulsory on him to join and if otherwise qualified the society had no right to refuse him admission. Likewise, there was no legal way to get out of the society, hence it was empowered by law to exercise all sorts of discipline. Among other rules, it imposed a penalty of \$1 for absence at any meeting and some amusing incidents arose out of the endeavor of the treasurers to collect this fine.

At one of the sessions the following was adopted: "*Resolved*, That the treasurer be directed to collect outstanding dues from members—peaceably if he can, forcibly if he must." In response to his demands a large number of letters were received which indicated the unpopularity of the proceedings. One of these is deemed of sufficient interest for a synopsis of it to find a place in these pages. It was written by Dr. Bela H. Colegrove, of Sardinia, to Dr. Marshall, under date of June 11, 1888. In it Dr. Colegrove protests against being fined for nonattendance, because the rule is unjust and discriminates against members. He lived thirty miles from the place where the meetings are required by law to be held and to go there twice a year meant a sacrifice to him of some \$15 or \$20, or to pay a penalty which the city members could avoid by the sacrifice of so many pence. He did not think he ought to compromise the interest of the community where he resided from neglect caused by attending the meetings. He did not complain of the amount, but of the principle, and he would as soon and with equal justice make the penalty for nonattendance imprisonment in the county jail for a term of six months as to have it as it now is.

[To be continued]

## GENITO-URINARY EPITHELIUM.<sup>1</sup>

By THOMAS B. CARPENTER, M. D., Buffalo, N. Y.

THE later text-books upon urinalysis and diseases of the urinary tract lay far too little stress upon the importance of recognising and determining the exact source of epithelial cells found in the urine. Many observers claim that no reliable inferences can be drawn from cellular elements appearing in the urine,

<sup>1</sup> Read at the seventy-fifth annual meeting of the Medical Society of the County of Erie.



either as to the source of the cells or the existence of an abnormal condition, provided the source could be determined. The following lines, quoted from Professor Purdy's recent edition of Practical urinalysis and urinary diagnosis, presents very briefly some opposing views :

It was formerly believed that the various divisions of the urinary tract possessed their own special form of epithelium and, therefore, the special forms of epithelial cells found in the urine became valuable aids in locating the seat of lesions of the urinary tract. This view is, indeed, still held by a number of prominent observers. More accurate and extensive observations, however, have shown that this can only be depended upon in a very general way. Very often the epithelium claimed to be characteristic of certain divisions of the urinary tract has been found in all its typical peculiarities in a totally different location. This, however, is more likely to be the case in divisions more nearly located to each other. The divergent views upon this point, held even by the ablest and most experienced observers, may be illustrated by the following : Sir William Roberts describes the epithelium shed from the kidney pelvis as that of "very irregular, three-cornered, elongated, rudely circular, etc." Dr. Dickinson has carefully figured the epithelium taken from the bladder and in reply laconically observes : "It will be seen that these varieties of, even to the *et cetera*, are equally characteristic of vesical disease."

Dr. Dickinson's reply to Sir William Roberts makes no observation upon variations in size between the cells from the kidney pelvis and the bladder, neither has the exact source of the cells been noted. Variations in size and shape exist, not only between the cells of different parts, but between the cells of the same part depending on the condition at that place, the existence or non-existence of inflammation, and whether the cells are superficial or deeply seated in the lining membrane. Sufficient variations in size and shape can be found to accurately determine the previous location of cells as they occur in the urine. Many times it is difficult or even impossible to definitely locate a lesion from the clinical symptoms in a certain case, and in these cases the information gleaned from a careful observation of the urine, and particularly the cells occurring in it, is of inestimable value. In most cases a more accurate diagnosis of the exact seat and extent of a lesion can be made by this means than from the symptomatology. The cells as they appear *in situ* will be considered first, after which their appearance in the urine.

history of hemorrhage for from six months to one year. Hysterectomy could be done early return of the disease could be prevented and the large mortality from uterine cancer could be very materially lessened by early diagnosis of malignancy.

64 RICHMOND AVENUE

## A CENTURY OF MEDICAL HISTORY IN THE COUNTY OF ERIE—1800-1900.

By WILLIAM WARREN POTTER, M. D., Buffalo, N. Y.

*Pioneer Physicians—Medical Societies—Medical Colleges—Hospitals—  
Medical Journals—Medical Officers of the Civil War—Women  
Physicians—History of Homeopathy—Individual Members of the  
Profession.*

*(Continued from the April edition.)*

AT THE end of the first decade, that is, in 1831, the annals of the society indicate that very little progress had been made by the medical profession during that period. It does not appear to have improved in *esprit de corps* to any appreciable degree, nor does its *personnel* seem to have bettered itself in quality or quantity. The names of twenty or more members appear but once on the records and only a total of twenty are found on the roll in 1831. Of the original charter members but nine remained—namely, Cyrenius Chapin, Josiah Trowbridge, John E. Marshall, Benjamin C. Congdon, of Buffalo, Charles Pringle, of Hamburg, Rufus Smith and Jonathan Hoyt, of Aurora, Ira G. Watson, of Wales, and William H. Pratt, of Eden. The following names were recorded on the secretary's book, but they do not appear to have completed their membership—namely, Daniel Allen, Nathaniel R. Olmstead, Isaac Dunning, John Allen, Henry Hitchcock, Thaddeus Hubbard, Parley B. Spaulding, James M. Smith, Jonathan Foote, Daniel H. Orcott, Israel Congdon, Arvin Cowles, Sidney R. Morris, Marvin Webster, John D. Fisk, Edward J. Durkee and W. P. Proudfoot.

If the profession of medicine and the medical society did not make substantial advance during the period from 1821 to 1831, it must be admitted in extenuation that this was a period of privation, embarrassment and distress. The people were for the most part poor, or at least not wealthy. They had hardly recovered from the effects of the war and there was but little capital with which to carry on great enterprises. If, then, the people themselves were not prosperous, how could the medical profession expect to advance? It was

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a time too, when quackery was gaining foothold; red pepper and lobelia represented advanced therapy, while Thompsonian and steam doctors were abroad in the land. The conditions, in short, were those generally pertaining to newly settled regions. Under such environment it may be easily understood that the practice of medicine was carried on by a few faithful followers of the science at a disadvantage that was well-nigh discouraging, and which would have dismayed hearts less stout than theirs. Some, indeed, were obliged to supplement their already scanty incomes by engaging in other pursuits part of the time, while others felt compelled to abandon the profession altogether.

The medical society keenly felt the effect of the hard times and in 1825 sought to replenish its treasury by raising its fee for membership from \$2 to \$3. The annual dues remained at \$1, as before. That an expedient of such doubtful propriety should fail of its purpose is not surprising. Only two new members joined during the succeeding three years.

The society, however, was not idle during this period. It appears to have been among the first in the state to appreciate the value of vital statistics, for a bill on this subject was drafted under its direction which was sent to the legislature for action. It also devoted much attention to the subject of vaccination and was always aggressive in the various branches of medical science. A number of men, too, joined the society during this period who deserve special notice.

Dr. Bela H. Colgrove, of Sardinia, was one of these. He was a native of Rhode Island, a graduate of the College of Physicians and Surgeons of New York and settled in Sardinia in 1820. He joined the society in 1823 and was president in 1828. He resided in Buffalo for a few years and was associated in practice with Drs. Trowbridge and Marshall. Finally, he returned to Sardinia, where he continued his professional work for about fifty years. He became famous as a surgeon and his services were in demand in adjoining counties. He died March 19, 1874, aged 77 years.

Moses Bristol was born in Oneida county, came to Buffalo in 1822 and joined the society in 1823. He held the office of censor during the years 1834, 1836, 1837, 1839 and 1840, was president in 1833 and again in 1838. He continued in active practice until 1849, when his health began to fail, but he lived until 1869. Dr. Bristol did much to maintain the character and standing of the profession during the period of his activity. Of others who joined the society in 1823, we find the names of Orlando Wakelee, of Clarence, and



Emmons S. Gould. Benjamin C. Congdon, one of the founders, was treasurer of the society for one year, from 1823 to 1824, and continued as a member until 1833.

Henry Rutgers Staggs became a member of the society in 1824. He was secretary and librarian in 1828, again secretary in 1833 and president in 1834. He was a man of attainments, possessed a literary taste, but withdrew from the ranks of the profession, severing his connection from the society in 1836. He became associate editor of the *Buffalo Journal*, a weekly newspaper, in which occupation he continued until 1838. Of the other members who joined the society in 1824 we may mention Erastus Wallis, of Aurora, Judah Bliss, of Buffalo, and Carlos Emmons, of Springville. In 1826 but two additional names are recorded—namely, Michael Martin and Stephen Dean, the latter locating at East Hamburg. Ira Shedd, a licentiate of the society, appears on the rolls during 1827; likewise Orson Cary, the latter becoming a censor in 1830.

Carlos Emmons established himself at Springville, joined the society in 1824, was elected vice-president in 1833, president in 1834, and a delegate to the state society in 1841. He also served as a member of the assembly and in the senate.

Erastus Wallis, of Aurora, became a member in 1824, vice-president in 1839, president in 1840, and served several years as a censor. He came to Buffalo in 1853, where he resided a few years and then returned to Aurora. He was a member during thirty-eight years and died in 1862. In 1828 J. S. Trimble joined the society; John M. Harrington, a licentiate, became a member in 1830, as also did Orson S. St. John and Lucien W. Cary. D. J. Williams, of Aurora, joined in 1831.

We have already shown why the medical society failed to grow in numbers during the first decade of its existence, but now a new and prosperous epoch seemed dawning. Buffalo more than trebled its population in the five years between 1825 and 1830, while the county of Erie, exclusive of Buffalo, more than doubled its inhabitants during the same period of time.

Bryant Burwell, a native of Herkimer county, came to Buffalo in 1824 and joined the society in 1825. He was associated in practice with Dr. Cyrenius Chapin for some years. He was vice-president in 1832 and a delegate to the state society in 1833. He was appointed by the state society one of a committee of three to examine the medical laws of the state with reference to any amendments needed; also he was made a member of a committee to obtain an

opinion from the attorney-general upon the question of the powers of medical societies as to the admission of members, which was an important question then and has always been one of moment. He became a permanent member of the state medical society in 1837. Dr. Burwell represented the Buffalo Medical Association at the initial convention held in New York, in 1846, with reference to organising a national medical society and he was a delegate to the first and second meetings of the American Medical Association, held respectively at Philadelphia in 1847 and at Baltimore in 1848. Again, in 1850, he represented the city association at the Cincinnati meeting of the American Medical Association. He was a censor of the state medical society in 1847, 1848 and 1850, and a member of the committee of correspondence of that society for several years. Dr. Burwell maintained an active part in the deliberations of the county society until 1854 and was one of its censors for many years. He died September 3, 1861, aged sixty-five years, having maintained the respect and confidence of his professional confrères during all the years of his residence in Buffalo.

Alden S. Sprague, another strong character, a native of New Hampshire, came to Buffalo a year later than Dr. Burwell,—namely, in 1825, and was elected a member of the county society in 1826. He was treasurer from 1829 to 1833 inclusive, and was chosen president in 1835, during which year he was also health physician of Buffalo. In 1851 he was again elected president, but ceased to be an active member in 1852. He was a delegate to the state society in 1839 and again in 1845, and was elected a permanent member of that body in 1847. He died January 7, 1863, but little more than a year after Dr. Burwell, with whom he had been a contemporary for thirty-seven years. Dr. Sprague was recognised as one of the foremost physicians of his period, and he obtained also a deserved fame as a surgeon.

Harry H. Bissell, a native of Vermont, came to Clarence in 1828, during which year he joined the society. Afterward he removed to Lancaster, where he was associated in practice with Dr. Hyde. Finally, he returned to Buffalo, was elected president of the society in 1836 and also served as a censor for many years. He was sent as a delegate to the state society in 1837.

Luther Spaulding, of Williamsville, became a member of the society in 1831, although he had been a resident of the county since 1821. In 1832, Alden Thomas, Arba Richards, of Wales, Horace B. Camp, of Aurora, and Josiah Barnes, Joseph R. Jones and James Edwin Hawley, of Buffalo, became members of the society.

Charles Winne, a native of Albany, came to Buffalo in 1833, in which year he also joined the society. He was chosen a delegate to the state society in 1834 and was health physician of Buffalo in 1836. He served as treasurer of the society during the years 1836, 1837 and 1838; was secretary in 1845-46, and was associated in practice for some years with Dr. Josiah Trowbridge and Dr. Walter Cary. He became president of the society in 1863, and attained fame as a surgeon. He died in 1877.

Gorham F. Pratt was another physician who left the stamp of a strong individuality on the place and period of his activity. He was born at Reading, Mass., in 1804, and came to Buffalo at the age of 26 years, that is, in 1830. He entered the office of Dr. Cyrenius Chapin as a medical student and took his doctorate degree at Fairfield, N. Y., in 1831. Soon afterward he formed a partnership with Dr. Chapin, his preceptor, which continued until the death of the latter in 1838. Dr. Pratt became a member of the society in 1833, was secretary from 1834 to 1840, was elected vice-president in 1840 and president in 1841. He acquired a large practice among Buffalo's best families and was one of the most distinguished physicians of his time. He made a model secretary, as indicated by the records during the period of his service as such. He died April 5, 1871.

Lucian W. Caryl and Orson S. St. John also became members of the society in 1830. Dr. Caryl was chosen treasurer in 1834.

Dr. St. John was a native of Buffalo, where he received his preliminary education. He was educated in law at Cleveland and Cincinnati, O., and graduated in medicine at Philadelphia. His mother's house was one of two left standing when Buffalo was burned in 1813. Possessed of independent means, he practised little in either profession, but for half a century devoted himself to literature and scientific investigation, the latter especially directed toward the origin of life and celestial mechanics and resulting in the discovery of many now well-known principles. Dr. St. John was a deep student, an extensive traveler and was widely known in collegiate and scientific circles in Europe and America. After the death of his wife several years ago his home, when in this country, had been with his daughter, Mrs. Andrews, of New York. He died July 9, 1897, aged 87 years.

Horace B. Camp was vice-president in 1838 and 1841, and during the latter year he was chairman of a committee to which was referred the petition from the Medical Society of the County of Monroe, asking the coöperation of this society in procuring a repeal of the law of 1836, which obliged persons with foreign diplomas to be examined



by the censors of the state society. His committee made an adverse report to the repeal of the law, but recommended such a modification of it as was proposed in 1837—namely, to the effect that physicians possessing foreign diplomas should be granted the privilege of an examination by the censors of county medical societies, or by the censors of the senatorial district in which they may reside.

James E. Hawley was elected vice-president in 1836 and president in 1837; he became a permanent member of the state medical society in 1848.

Josiah Barnes, a native of Connecticut and graduate of Yale College, took his medical degree at Jefferson in Philadelphia. He came to Buffalo in 1832 and joined the society the following year. He acted as librarian during the years 1835, 1836 and 1837; was secretary in 1840-41; president in 1842 and treasurer from 1847 to 1855 inclusive. He was one of the ablest physicians of Buffalo, a permanent member of the state society and died June 1, 1871, lamented by all who knew him.

Henceforth in the pages devoted to the consideration of this society, for the sake of convenience, a chronological record of the officers and members will be made, first giving the year, then the names of the members who joined, and, finally, the officers for the year in question. Brief sketches of prominent members who joined in each year will also be given. This will make the record easy of reference.

1834—During this year Francis L. Harris, James P. White, H. N. Munson, L. B. Benedict and Silas Smith became members.

James Platt White (1811-1881), a native of Livingston county, N. Y., commenced the study of medicine in the office of Dr. Josiah Trowbridge in 1830. This was the beginning of a medical career destined to attain the largest fame, though it was little foreseen at the time mentioned. Probably no man of his time contributed more to the history of medicine in Erie county than Dr. White. He took his doctorate degree in March, 1834, at Jefferson Medical College, Philadelphia, and in June of the same year joined the society. Dr. White was librarian in 1840; secretary during the years 1842, '43, '44 and was elected president in 1855. He represented the society in 1850 as a delegate to the state medical society and to the American medical association. He became a permanent member of the state society in 1854 and its president in 1870. In 1877 he was elected vice-president of the American medical association. In 1878, at the Buffalo meeting, he was supported for the presidency by the New

York delegation. Through the machinations of two or three designing men who shall be nameless—one yet living—he was defeated, the nominating committee standing fourteen for Dr. White and fifteen for his competitor, Dr. Theophilus Parvin. It is to the credit of the latter that he took no part in the tactics that defeated Dr. White; indeed it is probable that he was ignorant of the whole affair until after the election was over.

This is not the place in which to write an eulogium of Dr. White—



JAMES PLATT WHITE, M. D.

that has been properly done elsewhere—but it may be justly affirmed that since his decease, September 28, 1881, his place has never been filled. He was a man of affairs as well as eminent in his profession, and his relations to many enterprises looking to the prosperity of Buffalo testify to his public-spirited progressiveness. Dr. White's part in history will be referred to again when medical colleges, medical journals and hospitals are dealt with.

Francis L. Harris became a member of

the board of health of Buffalo in 1831; health physician in 1838; vice-president of the society in 1845; president in 1846; delegate to the state society in 1836 and 1846, and a permanent member thereof in 1857.

Officers for 1834—President, Carlos Hunnons, vice-president, Henry E. Scaggs; secretary, Garham F. Pratt; treasurer, Lucian W. Caird; librarian, Erastus H. Well; censors, Josiah Trowbridge, Moses Bristol and Charles Winne.

1. Dr. Austin Flint, Trans. Med. Society State of New York, 1882, p. 337.

1835—Henry L. Benjamin, Benjamin A. Batty, H. H. Hubbard, W. H. Turner, Marcius Simons, W. H. Christison and C. H. Raymond.

It is recorded that Dr. Carlos Emmons, president of the society in 1834, was fined ten dollars for failing to deliver the president's annual address in accordance with an existing by-law.

Dr. Charles H. Raymond during the year read before the society a thesis on the use of the stethoscope, an instrument then coming into use. He acted as librarian during the years 1838, '39, '41 and '42, and was a censor for many years, but ceased to be a member in 1844.

Officers for 1835—President, Alden S. Sprague; vice-president, W. H. Pratt; secretary, Gorham F. Pratt; treasurer, Lechan W. Caryl; librarian, Josiah Barnes; board of censors, Erastus Wallis, R. Smith, Charles Winne, Bryant Burwell and Josiah Trowbridge.

1836—George Lathrop, Nelson D. Sweetland, Abraham Miller, Samuel Salisbury, Jr., William A. Greene and Brock McVickar.

Officers for 1836—President, H. H. Bessel; vice-president, J. E. Hawley; secretary, G. F. Pratt; treasurer, Charles Winne; librarian, Josiah Barnes; censors, Bryant Burwell, F. L. Harris, H. H. Camp, Jonathan Hoyt and Charles Winne. Delegate to state medical society, F. L. Harris.

1837—Franklin Fitts, Charles A. Hyde, Horatio N. Loomis, Benjamin B. Coit, Samuel M. Crawford, Nelson Peck, Jesse Merritt, Edwin Griffin and Samuel M. Abbott.

Horatio N. Loomis, a native of Connecticut, came to Buffalo in 1830, and in 1837 joined the society. He served as treasurer from 1839 to 1846 inclusive; was elected vice-president in 1851, and was sent as a delegate to the State society in 1848. During the organization period of Buffalo Medical College Dr. Loomis had ambitions for the chair of obstetrics. It is thought by many that he never forgave his successful rival, Dr. White, who obtained and held the chair for thirty-six years. Be that as it may, there was never afterward a cordial feeling between these two men, both successful practisers of the science and art of medicine. Dr. Loomis acquired a large following, and died March 22, 1881, respected by a great community.

Samuel M. Abbott was a student of Dr. John E. Marshall and a licentiate of the Medical Society of the County of Erie. He obtained membership in 1837, which continued until 1843.

Officers for 1837—President, James E. Hawley; vice-president, Orlando Wakelee; secretary, Gorham F. Pratt; treasurer, Charles Winne; librarian,



Josiah Barnes, censors, Charles Winne, Moses Bristol, C. H. Raymond, Bryant Burwell and Carlos Emmons.

1838— ——— Ford,<sup>1</sup> Morgan G. Lewis, Silas James, Jabez Allen, Noah H. Warriner

Morgan G. Lewis was born in Buffalo January 15, 1813, and located at Black Rock after graduating in medicine. In 1836 he was invited to assume the duties of editor of the *Black Rock Advocate*. He became a member of the county society in 1838, and continued in that relation until his death, February 8, 1858. Dr Lewis was a man of courteous manners and a physician of distinction.

Officers for 1838—President, Moses Bristol; vice-president, H. B. Camp; secretary, Gorham F. Pratt; treasurer, Charles Winne; librarian, C. H. Raymond; censors, Horatio N. Loomis, Josiah Barnes, Brock McVickar, Erastus Wallis and Carlos Emmons; delegate to the state society, Alden S. Sprague.

1839—Grove C. Gage, Joseph Wilder, James M. Hoyt, James Ives, J. C. Bronk.

Officers for 1839—President, Josiah Trowbridge; vice-president, Erastus Wallis; secretary, Gorham F. Pratt; treasurer, Horatio N. Loomis; librarian, C. H. Raymond; censors, Horatio N. Loomis, James P. White, Josiah Barnes, Carlos Emmons, Moses Bristol.

1840—J. B. Pride, Edmund Brown, George H. Lapham.

J. B. Pride, of Alden, was elected a member in 1840, vice-president in 1842, president in 1843. In 1849 he was appointed keeper and physician of the almshouse and was reappointed in 1850.

George H. Lapham, of Aurora, became a student in the office of Dr. Jonathan Hoyt, at Hamburg, in 1841, served for several years as a curator in the Buffalo medical college, enjoyed a large practice for many years and died December 14, 1885, aged 72 years, respected and lamented by a large community.

Officers for 1840—President, Erastus Wallis; vice-president, Gorham F. Pratt; secretary, Josiah Barnes; treasurer, Horatio N. Loomis; librarian, James P. White; censors, Elliott Burwell, Alden S. Sprague, C. H. Raymond, F. L. Harris, H. B. Camp.

1841—Austin Flint, William Van Pelt, Edwin M. Colburn, George W. Force, Nathan Way and John G. House.

Austin Flint, a native of Massachusetts, came to Buffalo in 1836 and joined the society in 1841. He was appointed health physician of Buffalo in 1842 and in 1845 established the *BUFFALO MEDICAL JOURNAL*. In January, 1858, he was elected president of the society, but an appointment at the New Orleans School of Medicine took him hither, hence he was not present at the annual meeting in 1859. At the June meeting, 1861, however, his presidential address was read

<sup>1</sup>. Christian name does not appear on the records.

by Dr. Sanford Eastman, the subject being. My retrospections of medical practice in Buffalo. This paper, full of interesting material, was published in the *MEDICAL JOURNAL*, then conducted by Dr. Miner, and is the first article in No. 1 of the new series, August, 1861. Dr. Flint died at New York, March 13, 1886, aged 73 years. In the

sections on medical colleges and medical journals Dr. Flint's part in the county medical history is further considered.

William Van Pelt, who became a member in 1841, resided at Williamsville, and was president of the society in 1856; a delegate to the State society in 1859, and permanent member of the latter in 1871. Dr. Van Pelt was a man of accomplishments and enjoyed the respect and confidence of a large community. He contributed an article to the *BUFFALO MEDICAL*



AUSTIN FLINT, M. D.

*JOURNAL* in 1846 entitled Epidemic erysipelas at Williamsville, one in 1855 on Epithelial cancer, and later one on Pneumonia. He acquired a large practice and died October 12, 1890, aged 75 years.

John G. House resided at Springville and was elected president in 1854. He, too, was a man of literary accomplishments and contributed an article to the *BUFFALO MEDICAL JOURNAL* on Erysipelas in 1846, one in 1851 entitled Remarks on the third stage of labor, and, in 1854, still another entitled Carcinoma uteri with pregnancy.

Officers for 1841.—President, Gorham F. Pratt; vice-president, H. B. Camp; secretary, Josiah Barnes; treasurer, Horatio N. Loomis; librarian, C. H. Raymond; censors, Josiah Trowbridge, Charles Winne, J. B. Pride, Elliot Burwell, C. H. Raymond; delegate to state medical society, Carlos Emmons.

1842.—Timothy T. Lockwood, John Mitchell, Sylvester F. Mixer, Jesse F. Locke.

Timothy T. Lockwood became a pupil of Dr. James P. White in 1834. He graduated in medicine at Philadelphia and began practice at White's Corners, remaining there ten years. Afterward he came to Buffalo and was elected mayor in 1858, serving two years. He was a man of energy and forcefulness of character. He died December 22, 1870.

Sylvester F. Mixer was born at Hornellsville, N. Y., December 15, 1815, graduated from Yale college in 1841 and took his doctorate degree from the College of Physicians and Surgeons at New York in 1847. He was appointed health physician of Buffalo in 1850 and elected president of the society in 1852. He represented the society at different times as a delegate to both the state and national bodies, becoming a permanent member of each. From 1858 to 1874 he was attending physician at the Buffalo general hospital. He was a successful and highly respected physician. He died September 16, 1883, lamented by a large circle of friends and patients.

Officers for 1842—President, Josiah Barnes; vice-president, J. B. Pride, secretary, James P. White; treasurer, Horatio N. Loomis; librarian, C. H. Raymond; censors, Carlos Emmons, Bryant Burwell, Erastus Wallis, H. H. Maxwell and F. L. Harris.

1843—William K. Scott, Silas Hubbard, Horace M. Congar and Charles H. Wilcox.

The year 1843 seems to have been prolific in supplying good material to the society. William K. Scott was the first physician licensed to practise medicine by the medical society of the state of New York. His diploma was dated 1809. He came to this city from Troy, joined the medical society in 1843 and was elected president in 1844. He was a man of great energy, sterling worth and possessed a diversity of accomplishments. He lived to advanced age, became totally blind and died January 8, 1879.

Silas Hubbard also joined the society in 1843, retaining membership therein until 1855. He was a contributor to the *BUFFALO MEDICAL JOURNAL* and member of the Buffalo medical association, of which he was vice-president in 1851-52.

In this year, too, Horace M. Congar became a member. He was sent as delegate to the state medical society in 1854 and was elected a permanent member thereof in 1859. He was appointed by the state society as a member of a committee from the eighth senatorial district on the subject of epidemics. In 1848 he opened a private medical school for the instruction of students. He continued an active member of the society until 1875. He died a little later at an advanced age.



Charles H. Wilcox became a member in 1843 and was president in 1850. Dr. Wilcox was a decided acquisition to the society. He was an amiable and able man as well as a skilful physician. He was chosen treasurer in 1856 and again in 1857. Dr. Wilcox was the first medical officer from Buffalo to be commissioned during the war of the rebellion, and a record of his military service will be found under its appropriate head. His death, which occurred November 6, 1862, was a sad blow to the profession and the community. He will be long remembered for his sterling worth, integrity of character, and accomplishments as a physician.

Officers for 1843—President, J. B. Hyde; vice-president, Jonathan Hoyt; secretary, James P. White; treasurer, Horatio N. Loomis; librarian, Josiah Fowbridge; censors, F. L. Harris, H. H. Russell, George H. Lapham, C. H. Raymond, M. G. Lewis, delegate to state medical society, F. L. Harris.

(Continued next month)

## Progress in Medical Science.

### OPHTHALMOLOGY.

CONDUCTED BY ALVIN A. HUBBELL, M. D., Buffalo, N. Y.,  
Professor of ophthalmology in Niagara University Medical College.

#### HEMIANOPIA, WITH ESPECIAL REFERENCE TO ITS TRANSIENT VARIETIES.

DR. WILFRED HARRIS (*Brain*), Autumn number, 1897, discusses quite at length hemianopia and arrives at the following conclusions:

- (1) That hemianopia, rarely binasal, more commonly lateral and left-sided, with accompanying constriction of the remaining half fields, may occur as a temporary phenomenon in hysteria.
- (2) That hemianopia, due to a vascular lesion of the cuneus, of sudden onset, may commence with marked loss of sight, sometimes amounting to complete amaurosis, and due probably to inhibition of the remaining half-vision center.
- (3) That the cortical half-vision centers are not subdivided into centers for light, form and color respectively, and that hemiachromatopsia may be due to a lesion anywhere in the visual path between the chiasma and the cortex.
- (4) That quadrant hemianopia, though strongly suggestive of a cortical lesion, may sometimes be due to a lesion in the internal capsule.

prevents a convulsion the frequency of are augmented in this detail. More- epileptic predis- ing of the bowels ents absorption by question.

an important rôle ase, but the trans- tion. Aside from s of various sorts, very low order of e, the subjects of ar to suffer from , criminals or epi- cases among the tan state hospital.

most stupid, class, dispensary able that the same table cerebral cor- ympathic activity. i to the following ocus of irritation, reely sufficient to ute a true attack n the majority of

little evidence of teristic. (3) The atus epilepticus is . (4) This fluid, led as an impor- rease in the quan- s gradual during and would, there- so indefinite as he surplus of this rring during the occur the irritant e of this fluid

is rendered possible probably as a result of lymphatic and excretory inactivity. (8) Toxemia probably aids in the production of a convulsion by diminishing the resistance of the cells of the cortex or by increasing the quantity and irritant powers of the cerebro-spinal fluid. (9) Lastly, heredity is of importance by producing an organism in which circulatory, lymphatic and excretory functions are illy balanced, and containing a brain that is easily irritated and badly nourished.

1106 MAIN STREET

## A CENTURY OF MEDICAL HISTORY IN THE COUNTY OF ERIE.—1800-1900.

By WILLIAM WARREN POTTER, M. D., Buffalo, N. Y.

*Pioneer Physicians—Medical Societies—Medical Colleges—Hospitals—Medical Journals—Medical Officers of the Civil War—Women Physicians—History of Homoeopathy—Individual Members of the Profession.*

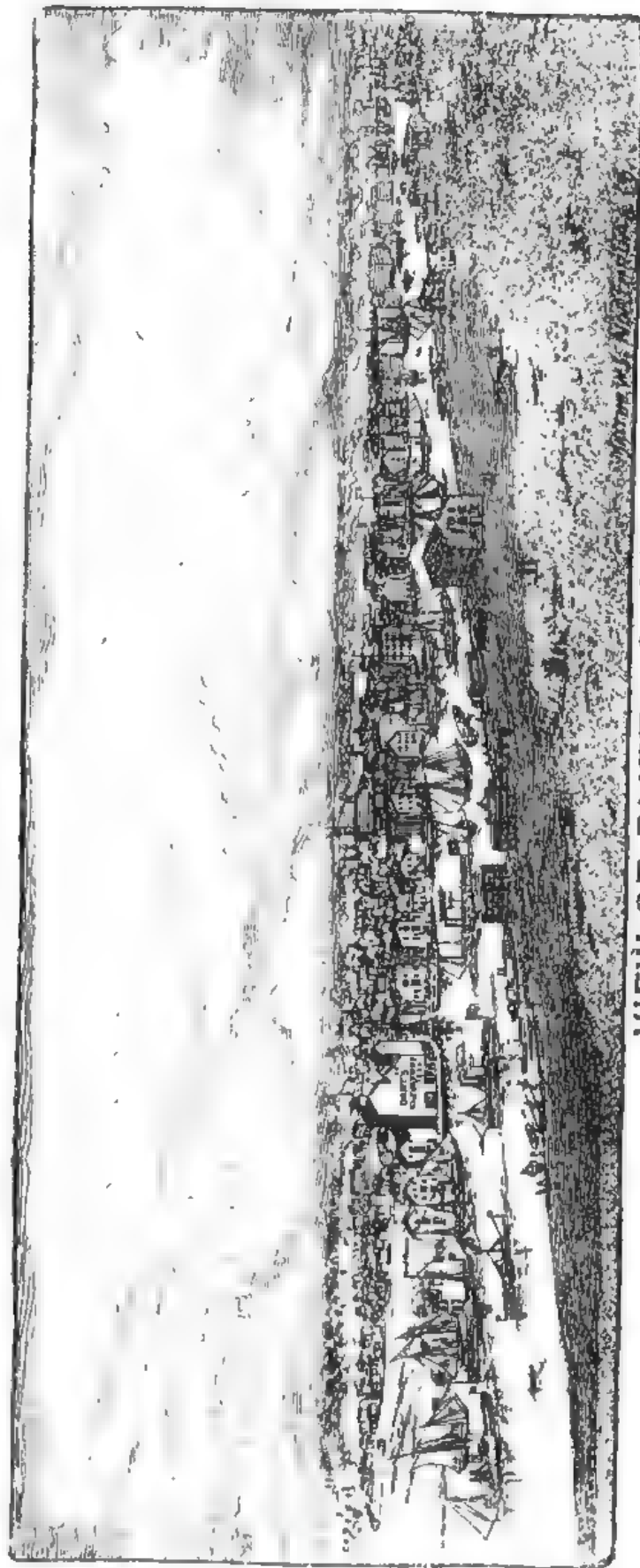
[Continued from the May edition.]

1844—James Allen, Gilbert McBeth, William Treat, James B. Samo, Isaac Parsell, Samuel S. Prudden, Samuel G. Bailey, John Hauenstein, John S. Trowbridge, George N. Burwell and Jesse F. Lock.

The contribution of this year, too, contains a group of physicians, many of whom attained prominence. William Treat, who came to Buffalo from Maine, was elected to membership in 1844, and became president in 1860. He was a man of literary attainments and contributed several valuable papers to the BUFFALO MEDICAL JOURNAL. In July, 1861, after the battle of Bull Run, he went to Washington and repaired to Fort Runyon, an earthwork on the Virginia side of the Potomac near the end of Long Bridge, where he was assigned to duty in caring for the wounded as they came from the battlefield. Afterward he also assisted at the city hospital in rendering a similar service. At a meeting of the Buffalo medical association, held in August, 1861, he gave an interesting account of his observations and, singularly and sadly, died before the month ended. Dr. Treat commanded the respect of his colleagues as well as a large clientèle.

Two members were chosen in 1844, one of whom is still living, who were active participants in the work of the society for more than forty years. James B. Samo, a native of New Jersey, one of these, was elected librarian in 1852 and became president in 1862. He was local marine hospital surgeon from 1853 to 1859 and he enjoyed the respect and confidence of his professional friends during his long

Buffalo Medical Journal, June 1898



VIEW OF BUFFALO, 1845.

period of membership in the society. He was librarian for forty years—namely, from 1852 to 1892. He died March 12, 1897, aged 85 years.

John Hauenstein, still living though retired from active practice, became a member in 1844, and was chosen president in 1881. He has read many excellent papers before the society, one of the latest on the First uses of anesthetics in Buffalo, at the seventy fifth anniversary meeting of the society, January 14, 1896. This paper was published in the March, 1896, edition of the *BUFFALO MEDICAL JOURNAL*. Another contribution, entitled *A résumé of fifty years' obstetric practice*, was published in the same journal in its issue for June, 1897. Dr. Hauenstein, having ceased the active practice of a profession that he has so long adorned, lives in the enjoyment of good health and the respect and confidence of a large community.

Samuel G. Bailey also united with the society in 1844. He had been a pupil of Dr. James P. White and was elected treasurer in 1852, holding to and including 1855. He ceased to be a member in 1856.

John S. Trowbridge, son of Josiah Trowbridge, was one of the accessions in 1844 and in 1845 he was chosen a censor of the society, continuing as such during 1846. In 1848 he was elected secretary, holding office until 1851. At the annual meeting of the society, January 12, 1869, Dr. Trowbridge read a biographical sketch of his father, Josiah Trowbridge, which was also read a week later before the Buffalo Historical Society and sent out with the February, 1869, issue of the *BUFFALO MEDICAL JOURNAL*. About the year 1874 Dr. Trowbridge retired from the practice of his profession and established a drug store at the corner of Niagara and Carolina streets. He died April 2, 1886, aged 69 years.

George N. Burwell was one of the accessions in 1844 who acquired fame in the profession and who for many years was active in the councils of the society. He had an extensive following among rich and poor and may justly be rated as one of Buffalo's most successful physicians. He died May 15, 1891, aged 71 years.

Officers for 1844—President, William K. Scott; vice-president, Orlando Wakelee; secretary, James P. White; treasurer, H. N. Loomis, librarian, Josiah Trowbridge; censors, J. L. Harris, H. H. Bissell, C. H. Raymond, Isaac Parsell, George H. Lapham; delegate to state society, Alden S. Sprague.

1845—Frank Hastings Hamilton, — Rogers,<sup>1</sup> Caleb H. Austin.

Frank Hastings Hamilton, who joined the society in 1845, came to Buffalo from Geneva, where he had been teaching anatomy and surgery for several years. In 1846 he was elected professor of surgery in Buffalo Medical College, which chair he held until 1860. He

1. Christian name does not appear on the records



was a censor of the society from 1851 to 1856 inclusive; was elected vice-president in 1856 and president in 1857. In 1851 he became a permanent member of the state society and was elected president of the same in 1856. During the fifteen years of his residence at Buffalo Dr. Hamilton was a constant contributor to the *BUFFALO MEDICAL JOURNAL*, in which he published his early fracture tables and papers relating to deformities after fractures, contributions that laid the foundation for his future classic treatise on fractures and dislocations, a work that has been translated in several foreign languages. In 1860 Dr. Hamilton removed to New York, becoming professor of surgery at the Long Island College Hospital, was chosen to the same chair at Bellevue Hos-



FRANK HASTINGS HAMILTON, M. D.

pital Medical College upon its organisation in 1861. Dr. Hamilton died August 11, 1886, at the age of 73. Perhaps no man of his time contributed more to maintain the *esprit de corps* of the profession of medicine than did this educated, accomplished and upright surgeon.

It was during 1845 that the *BUFFALO MEDICAL JOURNAL* was established, and we find in the records of the society a subscription order for six copies, by which act the society testified its loyal support of the *JOURNAL*.

Officers for 1845—President, Orlando Wakelee; vice-president, F. L. Harris; secretary,

Charles Winne; treasurer, Horatio N. Loomis; librarian, Josiah Trowbridge; Censors, Austin Flint, George N. Burwell, S. F. Mixer, John S. Trowbridge and T. T. Lockwood.

1846—G. D. Stevens, Archibald S. Clark, Daniel Devening, Sidney W. Cole.

At the annual meeting, January 13, 1846, Dr. Josiah Trowbridge offered a resolution instructing the committee on books to invest the money in the hands of the treasurer after June 15th in the purchase of rare and valuable books, this action being the foundation of a library.

Officers for 1846—President, Francis L. Harris; vice-president, Isaac Parsell; secretary, Charles Winne; treasurer, Horatio N. Loomis; librarian, Josiah Trowbridge; censors, J. B. Pride, John S. Trowbridge, George N. Burwell, William K. Scott, S. F. Mixer; delegate to the state society, Alden S. Sprague.

1847—Joseph Peabody, Walter Cary, James M. Newman, Ewald Beckendorf, Phineas H. Strong and S. W. Sole.

James M. Newman, who joined the society in 1847, had been a student of Dr. James P. White. He held the office of secretary from 1852 to 1859. The records of the society during that period are among the best in the volume. Dr. Newman was appointed health physician of Buffalo in 1854 and he became attending physician at the Buffalo General Hospital in 1858. He removed from Buffalo in 1859 and died in 1860, lamented by everyone who knew him. He was a young man of rare promise and left a name to be revered and an example to be emulated.

Phineas H. Strong, a native of Vermont, came to Buffalo in 1846, was elected to membership in 1847, to the presidency in 1853, and was chosen a delegate to the state society in 1855. He became a permanent member of the latter in 1859. He was appointed health physician of Buffalo in 1859, and following his appointment submitted the question of accepting it at a less compensation than that fixed by the fee bill to a vote of the society. Dr. Strong was an occasional contributor to the *BUFFALO MEDICAL JOURNAL*. He was appointed professor of medicine at Howard University, Washington, D. C., soon after its organisation, which chair he held for three years. He died at Buffalo, February 10, 1890, aged 72 years.

Walter Cary, a son of Trumbull Cary, was born at Batavia, December 21, 1818. He received his academic degree at Union College in 1839 and took his doctorate degree from the University of Pennsylvania in 1843. After serving a term in Blockley Hospital he went abroad for study. On his return he established himself in practice and so continued for about ten years, a large part of the time as a partner of Dr. Charles Winne. He then retired, living in ease and in the cultivation of his friendships and tastes. He died at Marseilles, France, November 1, 1880, aged 62 years. His body was cremated by his direction and his ashes were interred at Forest Lawn, Buffalo.

Officers for 1847—President, Isaac Parsell; vice president, Charles H. Austin; secretary, George N. Burwell; treasurer, Josiah Barnes; librarian, Josiah Trowbridge; censors, James B. Sarno, S. G. Bailey, Charles H. Wilcox, S. F. Mixer and J. B. Pride

1848—J. P. Dudley, James E. King, Charles House, Carlo Schmidt, Joseph Felegmacher.

At the annual meeting, held January 11, 1848, Dr. William Treat, from a committee previously appointed to collect the names of regular and irregular practitioners of medicine, made a report. He presented the names and locations of seventy regular, thirty-two irregular and twelve undetermined practitioners in the county. In the city of Buffalo alone there were thirty-eight regular, twenty-one irregular physicians and four whose mode of practice was not determined.

Dr. Walter Cary, who had been appointed orator of the day, was not present. Dr. Cary was, however, appointed a delegate to the American medical association. His associates were Drs. Bryant Burwell and Alden S. Sprague.

Officers for 1848—President, C. H. Austin; vice-president, Charles Winne; secretary, John S. Trowbridge; treasurer, Josiah Barnes; librarian, Josiah Trowbridge; censors, Bryant Burwell, Horatio N. Loomis, Erastus Wallis, William Treat, H. H. Bissell; delegate to the state society, Horatio N. Loomis.

1849—Charles W. Harvey, Cornelius C. Wyckoff, Edward Mackey, Henry D. Garvin, William King, J. J. C. Haxsteen, L. P. Dayton and John D. Hill.

Cornelius Cox Wyckoff, who joined the society in 1849, is a native of Romulus, N. Y., and located at Buffalo in 1848. He was president in 1858; permanent member of the state society in 1867 and a member of the state board of censors from 1870 to 1883. He has been attending physician to the Buffalo general hospital since 1858. Dr. Wyckoff is still engaged in active practice and has attained high standing in the profession, while at the same time he enjoys the confidence of all who know him, his circle of acquaintance being very large. In 1898 he was appointed by Mayor Diehl a park commissioner.

Charles W. Harvey, who joined the society in 1849, was for many years a successful dentist in Buffalo, though he always kept in touch, at least during the years of his active life, with the guild of medicine. The name of his son, Dr. Leon F. Harvey, is still borne on the list of active members, though he lately removed to Denver, Colorado.

L. P. Dayton, who joined during 1849, was vice-president in 1858 and president in 1859. He was mayor of Buffalo in 1874-75 and is still engaged in the practice of his profession, holding the esteem of his colleagues and of the many people who know him.

John D. Hill, who joined the society in 1849, was expelled from membership at the annual meeting June 9, 1855. Subsequently he

was restored to membership on an order of the court and was elected president of the society in 1888. Dr. Hill acquired a large practice and was respected by the community in which he lived for so many years. He died February 27, 1892, in the seventieth year of his age, lamented by a large circle of friends.

Officers for 1849—President, Erastus Wallis; vice-president, Charles H. Wilcox; secretary, John S. Trowbridge; treasurer, Josiah Barnes; librarian, Josiah Trowbridge; censors, Alden S. Sprague, George N. Burwell, James M. Newman, Horatio N. Loomis, William Treat; primary board, Horace M. Congar, Walter Cary and H. W. Barrett.

The duty of the primary board was to examine and certify to the preliminary acquirements of pupils about to begin the study of medicine. Here this society took the initiative in an important movement that resulted years afterward in establishing the principle by statutory law.

1850—E. P. Gray, L. J. Ham, Patrick Flood, J. E. Camp, Hugh B. Vandeventer, James S. Hawley, S. E. S. H. Nott, George Johnson, O. H. Needham.

L. J. Ham, who joined the society in 1850, came to Erie county from Maine in 1846, locating at Williamsville. He was elected president in 1852, but removed to South Bend, Ind., in 1859. He served during the war as surgeon of the 48th Indiana volunteers and was chairman of the operating board of surgeons of the 7th division of the 17th army corps in 1863-64. He also served as medical director of the 17th army corps under General McPherson. In 1871 he sent his portrait to the society with an autobiographical sketch, and on motion of Dr. Storck the society presented its thanks to Dr. Ham, wishing him many years of happiness and success.

S. E. S. H. Nott was a prominent physician at Hamburg for many years and he was elected one of the coroners of Erie County.

E. P. Gray was in active practice in Buffalo for several years, but removed west and died at St. Joseph, Mo., August 9, 1872.

Hugh B. Vandeventer was appointed demonstrator of anatomy at Buffalo Medical College in 1860. He subsequently removed to Long Island, where he died in 1890.

Officers for 1850—President, Charles H. Wilcox; vice-president, George V. Burwell; secretary John S. Trowbridge; treasurer, Josiah Barnes; librarian, Josiah Trowbridge; primary board, Walter Cary, James M. Newman and H. W. Barrett; censors, Alden S. Sprague, J. E. Camp, J. B. Samo, H. N. Loomis, William Treat.

1851—Charles C. Jewett, Sanford Eastman, P. Barber and William Gould.

Sanford Eastman, who joined the society in 1851, was elected president in 1861. He was professor of anatomy in Buffalo Medical



College from 1859 until 1870, during which time he was also surgeon at the Buffalo general hospital and the hospital of the Sisters of Charity. He was appointed health physician of Buffalo, serving for several years. He acquired a large practice, was respected by all who knew him, and died January 8, 1874, aged fifty-three years.

Officers for 1851—President, Alden S. Sprague; vice-president, Horatio N. Loomis; secretary, Gorham F. Pratt; treasurer, Josiah Barnes; librarian, Josiah Trowbridge, primary board, George N. Burwell, E. P. Gray and J. E. Camp, censors, Frank H. Hamilton, Bryant Burwell, John D. Hill, John Hauenstein and J. D. Garvin.

1852—John C. Dalton, Jr., M. B. Norton, Hugh McVean, A. S. Griswold, Charles H. Barber, John Root, Ernest G. Pussikofer and Orlando K. Parker.

John Root was a prominent physician in Buffalo for many years, during a portion of which time he held the office of health physician. He removed to Batavia in 1858, where he acquired a large practice and died November 29, 1876, aged fifty-two years.

Orlando K. Parker, who joined the society in 1852, was elected president in 1869, and acquired fame as a practitioner of medicine in the town of Clarence. He died November 16, 1872, aged forty-six years.

John C. Dalton, Jr., the famous physiologist, never held office in the society, but his name deserves special mention in connection with his celebrity as a teacher of his chosen specialty. He taught physiology in Buffalo medical college for several years, then removed to New York, where he died February 12, 1889, aged sixty-four years.

Officers for 1852—President, L. J. Ham; vice-president, P. H. Strong; secretary, James M. Newman; treasurer, S. G. Bailey; librarian, James B. Samo; primary board, Sanford Eastman, J. E. Hawley and William Ring; censors, Frank H. Hamilton, John G. House, William Van Pelt, H. M. Congar and William Treat.

1853—E. D. Merriam, Alfred S. Spearman, J. J. Edmonds, Edward E. W. Gail, John Boardman, Ellery P. Smith, Benajah T. Whitney, John A. Jeyte, Joseph R. Smith.

John Boardman, who entered the society in 1853, had been a student of Prof. Frank H. Hamilton, and was elected president in 1868. He was sent as a delegate to the state society in 1855, and became permanent member thereof in 1862. In 1864 he represented the medical society of the state of New York in the National Quarantine and Sanitary Convention. Dr. Boardman has been a frequent contributor to the *BUFFALO MEDICAL JOURNAL* and assisted Dr. Hamilton in preparing his fracture tables, besides doing original work in that

was also surgeon of the Sisters of Buffalo, serving for respected by all -three years.

President, Horatio N. is, librarian, Josiah and J. E. Camp; John Hauenstein and

McVean, A. S. Pussikofer and

for many years, health physician. a large practice

52 was elected in medicine in 2, aged forty-six

er held office in connection with the taught physician removed to sixty-four years.

J. H. Strong, secretary, James B. Samo; Ring; censors, Congar and William

J. J. Edmonds, Benajah T.

1853, had been a elected president in 1855, and he represented national Quarantine a frequent visited Dr. Hamilton work in that

and other branches of surgery. In 1854 he was elected demonstrator of anatomy in Buffalo medical college and became attending surgeon at the hospital of the Sisters of Charity. Dr. Boardman still resides in Buffalo, where he has enjoyed for many years a very large practice among the most substantial citizens, though he has now retired from his active labors.

E. D. Merriam joined the society in 1853. He now resides at Conneaut, O., still pursuing the active practice of his profession, enjoying the confidence of a large clientele.

Joseph R. Smith, who became a member in 1853, entered the regular army as assistant surgeon, and during a portion of the civil war served as assistant on the staff of the surgeon-general, U. S. Army, at Washington. He is now on the retired list of the army with the rank of colonel and resides at Philadelphia.



SANFORD B. HUNT, M. D.

The society gave its first annual dinner, June 14, 1853, at the Clarendon hotel, at 3 o'clock p. m. This was an interesting event that had been looked forward to for some time in pleasant anticipation. After a few years the custom was discontinued much to the regret of many who remember the occasions as delightful reunions.

Officers for 1853—President, Phineas H. Strong; vice president, John G. House; secretary, James M. Newman; treasurer, S. G. Bauley; librarian, Josiah Trowbridge; primary board, Sanford Eastman, William Ring, J. E. Hawley; censors, Frank H. Hamilton, James B. Samo, William Van Pelt, William Treat and H. M. Congar.

1854—Sanford B. Hunt, Charles L. Dayton, T. W. Wood, Thomas F. Rochester, Richard W. Nelson, C. C. F. Gay, Austin W. Nichols, Frederick W. Gardner, C. B. Hutchins, Charles B. Richards, Edward Storck, William A. Newell and Joel Underhill

Sanford B. Hunt, who became a member in 1854, during the same year was appointed professor of anatomy at the Buffalo Medical College. In 1853 he became associate editor of the BUFFALO MEDICAL

CAL JOURNAL and in 1855 the magazine passed into his hands as sole owner and editor. At the semi annual meeting, June 13, 1854, Dr. Hunt was the orator of the society and his subject was Cranial characteristics and powers of human races. This paper was published in the BUFFALO MEDICAL JOURNAL and attracted great attention. In February, 1855, Dr. Hunt delivered the valedictory address to the graduating class of the Buffalo medical college. This, too, was published in the BUFFALO MEDICAL JOURNAL and was a model in rhetoric, metaphor and diction. Dr. Hunt was a ready writer and did much to improve the literary taste of the medical profession. He was elected superintendent of public schools in 1858 and was also city editor of the *Buffalo Commercial* until 1861. During the latter year he entered the army as surgeon of United States volunteers, serving to the end of the war. He died at Irvington, near Newark, N. J., April 26, 1884, and his remains were brought to Buffalo for interment. A further notice of Dr. Hunt is given under the title of medical journals.

Thomas F. Rochester came to Buffalo from New York in 1853, and joined the county society in 1854. He was chosen professor of the principles and practice of medicine and of clinical medicine at Buffalo medical college on the resignation of Dr. Flint in 1853. Dr. Rochester became a permanent member of the state society in 1870, and was president in 1875. He occupied a prominent position in the professional as well as in the public affairs of Buffalo, taking specially active interest in the Buffalo Fine Arts Academy, of which he was president for many years. Dr. Rochester did a very large consulting practice throughout western New York, and maintained his activity up to within a few months of his death, which occurred May 27, 1887, when he was sixty-three years of age. A further reference to Dr. Rochester will be found under the head of medical colleges.

C. C. F. Gay, who joined the society in 1854, was a native of Massachusetts, and located at Byron, Genesee county, in 1847. He came to Buffalo in 1861, and served as president of the society in 1865. He was made permanent member of the state society in 1861, and was consulting surgeon at the Buffalo general hospital for many years. In 1878 he was chosen surgeon-in-chief of the Buffalo surgical infirmary, and in 1883 became professor of clinical and operative surgery at the medical department of Niagara university. The later years of his life were devoted to the practice of surgery, in which he acquired skill and fame. Dr. Gay died March 27, 1886, aged sixty-four years.

Edward Storck, who also joined the society in 1854, was appointed a member of the Union Defense Committee in 1861, and afterward served as surgeon at Fort Porter during the organization of troops for the field. He was president in 1878, and served as chairman of the board of censors from 1880 to 1892—twelve years—when he resigned the office. During the entire period of his service quacks and irregulars had a sorry time in Buffalo, for Dr. Storck pursued them with

all the energy that the law permitted. At the time of his resignation the society tendered him a vote of thanks for his faithful and meritorious services. He published a sketch of the work of the board during his administration in the *BUFFALO MEDICAL JOURNAL*, July, 1896. He was instrumental in securing legislation favorable to the society as well as in preventing that which would



THOMAS F. ROCHESTER, M. D.

prove adverse to its interests. Dr. Storck acquired a large practice. His death occurred July 26, 1897, when he was 66 years of age.

Officers for 1854—President, John G. House; vice-president, James P. White; secretary, James M. Newman; treasurer, S. G. Bailey; librarian, J. B. Samo; primary board, Sanford Eastman, William Ring, James S. Hawley, censors, Frank H. Hamilton, J. B. Samo, William Treat, William Van Pelt and H. M. Congar; delegates to the state society, Thomas F. Rochester, H. M. Congar, James P. White and John G. House.



1855—J. C. Gay, Julius F. Miner, Edward Tobie, George Abbott, Samuel T. Hance and D. W. Hershey.

Julius F. Miner, who joined the society in 1855, was a decided accession to its membership. He reestablished the *BUFFALO MEDICAL JOURNAL*, 1861, and in 1867 he was appointed professor of ophthalmology and surgical anatomy at the Buffalo medical college, a title that was changed in 1870 to professor of special and clinical surgery. He be-

came a permanent member of the state society in 1869, and was president of the county society in 1870. Dr. Miner was a skilful surgeon, one of the most amiable of men, and a useful citizen. He was especially endeared to his pupils, who were numerous and who manifested their attachment to him on every and all occasions. He died November 6, 1886, aged 63 years.

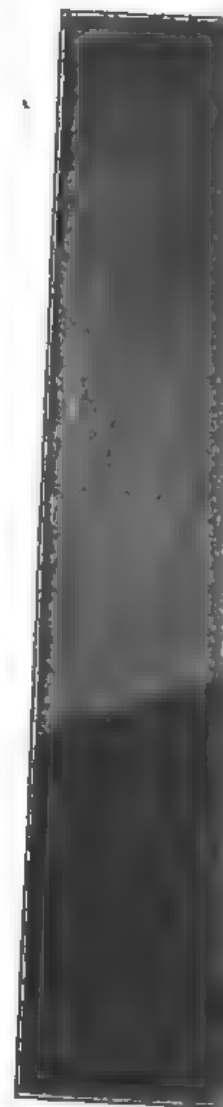


CHARLES C. F. GAY, M. D.

At the annual meeting of the society, June 9, 1855, Dr. Edward Storck stated that the reputable German medical practitioners of the city had formed a society for their own benefit and for their protection against quackery as practised by unqualified practitioners among the German population; that the members of the said society were desirous of becoming legalised practitioners of medicine and of uniting with the Erie county medical society. He desired information as to the necessary steps to be taken to accomplish these objects. On motion of Dr. Charles H. Wilcox a committee was appointed to confer with the German society and to

POTTER

furnish information sought. This was the two groups:



Officers for 1855:  
Pelt; secretary, James  
Samo; primary board  
sors, Frank H. Hamil  
H. M. Congar.

furnish information and assistance in accomplishing the objects sought. This action led to the adjustment of the relations between the two groups of physicians at interest.



EDWARD STORCK, M. D.

Officers for 1855—President, James P. White; vice-president, William Van Pelt; secretary, James M. Newman; treasurer, S. G. Bailey; librarian, James B. Samo; primary board, Sanford Eastman, William Ring, James S. Hawley; censors, Frank H. Hamilton, James B. Samo, William Treat, William Van Pelt and H. M. Congar.

(Continued next month)

## A CENTURY OF MEDICAL HISTORY IN THE COUNTY OF ERIE.—1800-1900.

By WILLIAM WARREN POTTER, M. D., Buffalo, N. Y.

*Pioneer Physicians—Medical Societies—Medical Colleges—Hospitals—Medical Journals—Medical Officers of the Civil War—Women Physicians—History of Homeopathy—Individual Members of the Profession.*

[Continued from the June edition.]

1856—S. O. Almy, James B. Colegrove, Benjamin H. Lemon, William Howell, D. Devening, Edward L. Holmes, J. A. Jeyte, Jr., George Hadley and J. Condict Whitehead.

George Hadley, who joined the society in 1856, was a teacher of chemistry at the University of Buffalo from the foundation of the medical college until his death, which occurred October 16, 1877, when he was 64 years of age. He was universally loved and respected by physicians and students.

Benjamin H. Lemon was appointed demonstrator of anatomy in Buffalo Medical College in 1858, and served as such for three or four years.

Officers for 1856—President, William Van Pelt; vice-president, Frank H. Hamilton; secretary, James M. Newman; treasurer, Charles H. Wilcox; librarian, James B. Samo; primary board, Sanford Eastman, C. H. Baker and James S. Hawley; censors, P. H. Strong, C. H. Baker, R. W. Nelson, C. C. Wyckoff and C. B. Hutchins.

1857—John Gilmore, G. A. Rogers, F. F. Hoyer, Austin Flint, Jr., Sylvester Rankin, Henry Nichell, John P. Cole, Charles P. Fanner.

Austin Flint, Jr., who joined the society in 1857, was appointed professor of physiology at the Buffalo Medical College in 1858 and became editor of the *BUFFALO MEDICAL JOURNAL* during the same year. He was teaching physiology at the Bellevue Hospital Medical College, New York, until its union with the University Medical College in 1898.

Dr. F. F. Hoyer, of Tonawanda, is still actively engaged in the practice of medicine and was president of the society in 1880.

Dr. Henry Nichell has been a practising physician in Buffalo for more than forty years and is still so engaged.

Officers for 1857—President, Frank Hastings Hamilton; vice-president, Jabez Allen; secretary, James M. Newman; treasurer, Charles H. Wilcox; librarian, James B. Samo; primary board, Sanford Eastman, James S. Hawley, C. B. Hutchins; censors, John Boardman, P. H. Strong, Josiah Barnes, C. C. Wyckoff, G. F. Pratt.

1858—Augustus Jansen, Jesse I. Richards, J. Fletcher Stevens, Wm. H. Butler, N. S. Lockwood, Charles Storck, Andrew C. Morey, Bernard Monahan.

Buffalo Medical Journal,  
August 1898

William H. Butler was a man of sterling character, an able physician who obtained the respect of his colleagues and that of the community. He was appointed acting assistant surgeon in the army during the civil war and assigned to duty at Armory Square Hospital, Washington, D. C. He died during his service at this hospital, February 5, 1864.

Officers for 1858—President, Austin Flint; vice-president, L. P. Dayton; secretary, James M. Newman; treasurer, John Root; librarian, James B. Samo; censors, B. H. Lemon, William Gould, C. B. Hutchins, C. C. F. Gay, L. J. Ham; delegates to the state society, Charles H. Wilcox, John Boardman, P. H. Strong, William Van Pelt.

1859—J. Henry Rathbone, J. Whittaker, Charles Mead, Charles K. Winne, Samuel D. Flagg, J. R. Lothrop and William H. Mason.

Joshua R. Lothrop, who joined the society in 1859, was a man of integrity of character, possessed a high order of ability and attained conspicuous reputation as a skilful physician. He was president of the society in 1867. About this time his health began to fail. He returned to his native state, where he hoped to improve his health, but this proved futile and he died July 22, 1869, at Plymouth, Mass.

Charles K. Winne, who joined in 1859, was a son of Dr. Charles Winne. He entered the United States Army in 1861 as a medical officer and is still serving in that capacity.

Wm. H. Mason was appointed professor of physiology in Buffalo Medical College in 1860, and continued to teach in that chair until 1885, when he resigned his active labors, though he is still holding emeritus honors. His residence is Norwich, Conn.

Officers for 1859—President, L. P. Dayton; vice-president, James M. Newman; secretary, James S. Hawley; treasurer, C. C. F. Gay; librarian, James B. Samo; primary board, Sanford Eastman, John Hauenstein, Julius F. Miner; censors, B. H. Lemon, William Gould, C. B. Hutchins, William Ring, L. J. Ham.

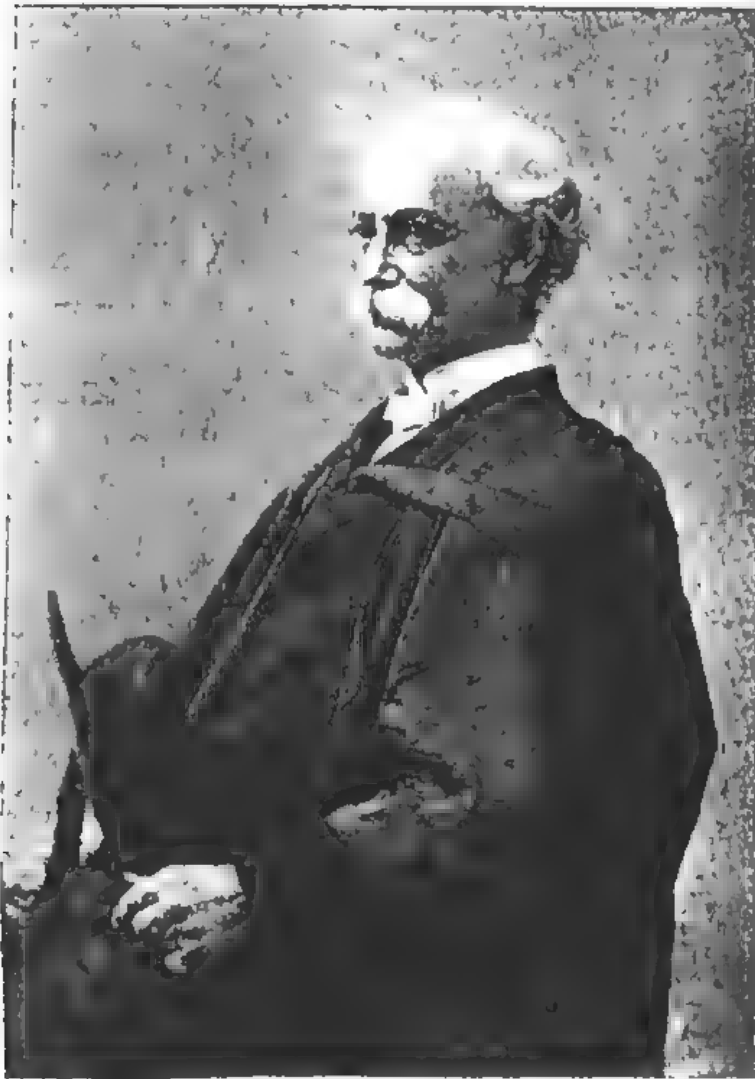
1860—Leon F. Harvey, John Cronyn.

Leon F. Harvey served as secretary of the society from 1862 to 1866 inclusive. He was a successful practising dentist in Buffalo for many years, but always kept in touch with the medical profession. He removed to Denver, Colorado, in July, 1897.

John Cronyn came to Buffalo in 1859 from Canada and established himself at the corner of Church and Pearl streets. He rapidly gained an active professional practice and soon was appointed first as surgeon and next as physician-in-chief of the medical staff of the Buffalo Hospital Sisters of Charity, which latter office he held until his death. The medical department of Niagara University was established in 1883, largely if not principally through his instrumen-



ality, and in that college he held the chair of principles and practice of medicine, and was president of the medical faculty from the



JOHN CRONYN, M. D.

foundation of the school until his end. In 1888, Niagara University conferred upon him the degree of Ph. D., and in 1893 that of LL. D.

Dr. Cronyn was president of the New York State Medical Association (1888), twice president of the Medical Society of the County of Erie (1875-1876), twice president of the Buffalo Medical and Surgical Association (1876-1883) and an honorary member of the Ontario Medical Association. For several years he was a member of the board of managers of the Buffalo State Hospital and a part of the time served as president of the board. He died February 11, 1898, aged 72 years.

Officers for 1860—President, William Treat; vice-president, Sandford Eastman; secretary, Samuel D. Flagg; treasurer, C. C. F. Gay; librarian, James B. Samo; primary board, Sandford Eastman, John Hauenstein, Julius F. Miner; censors, John Boardman, William Gould, C. B. Hutchins, William Ring, William H. Butler.

1861—Elias L. Bissell, Charles E. Brownell, Thomas Lothrop, P. S. Dorland.

Elias L. Bissell is still actively engaged in the practice of his profession in Buffalo and is one of the respected members of the society. He served as a medical officer during the civil war.

Thomas Lothrop, who joined in 1861, became president in 1874, and is still engaged in the daily practice of his profession. He became one of the editors of the *BUFFALO MEDICAL JOURNAL* in 1879 and has continued his relationship to that magazine up to the present day. He is one of the trustees of the Buffalo State Hospital, president of the Church Charity Foundation, was vice-president of the medical faculty of Niagara University and professor of obstetrics in that institution until June, 1898, when it was merged with the Buffalo University. He is honorary professor of obstetrics in the latter institution.

Officers for 1861—President, Sandford Eastman; vice-president, James B. Samo; secretary, Samuel D. Flagg; treasurer, C. C. F. Gay; librarian, C. C. Wyckoff; primary board, Edward Storck, Julius F. Miner, John Hauenstein; censors, John Boardman, William Gould, J. R. Lothrop, William Ring and H. M. Congar.

1862—Merritt H. Shaw, John McKinnon, Thomas M. Johnson.

Thomas M. Johnson, who joined in 1862, served as secretary of the society from 1866 to 1868 and was chairman of its committee of membership for many years. He was a medical officer during the war of the rebellion. He retired from the active practice of medicine about 1880 and has since been engaged in the drug business.

Officers for 1862—President, James B. Samo; vice-president, Charles Winne; secretary, Leon F. Harvey; treasurer, C. C. F. Gay; librarian, James B. Samo; primary board, C. C. Wyckoff, Edward Tobie, George Abbott; censors, John Boardman, George Abbott, J. R. Lothrop and John Cronyn; delegates to the state society, Sandford Eastman, Josiah Barnes, Horatio N. Loomis and Edward Storck.

1863—Joseph A. Peters, James S. Smith, C. W. Collier, S. W. Wetmore, Horace Tupper, William Robinson.

Of this number Dr. Smith and Dr. Wetmore are still members of the society and engaged in active practice.

Officers for 1863—President, Charles Winne; vice-president, C. C. Wyckoff; secretary, Leon F. Harvey; treasurer, William Ring; librarian, James B. Samo; primary board, C. L. Dayton, George Abbott, Edward Tobie; censors, John Boardman, John Cronyn, J. R. Lothrop, O. K. Parker and H. M. Congar.

1864—George Ayer, H. B. Horton, H. Vanguysling, E. B. Tefft, J. C. Greene, Andrew J. Houghton, J. S. Havens, O. W. Beckwith, U. C. Lynde, P. Goodyear and R. J. Curtis.

George Ayer was born at Hampton, N. H., May, 1821, and graduated from Dartmouth College in 1841. He took his medical degree in 1844, soon after which he located at Stafford, Genesee county, N. Y. He came to Buffalo in 1863 and joined the society a year later. He was engaged in active practice until within a few weeks of his death, which occurred December 8, 1877.

Joseph C. Greene was president in 1884 and is still engaged in the practice of his profession.

Officers for 1864—President, Cornelius C. Wyckoff; vice-president, George Abbott; secretary, Leon F. Harvey; librarian, James B. Samo; treasurer, William Ring; primary board, C. L. Dayton, S. W. Wetmore, Edward Tobie; censors, T. M. Johnson, M. H. Shaw, J. R. Lothrop, O. K. Parker and J. E. Peters.

1865 Jeremiah N. Brown, F. W. Bartlett, R. S. Myers, Edward Little, George W. Barr, ———' Gleason, John Cole, ———' Burgher.

Frederick W. Bartlett made application for admission to the society in 1859, action on which was indefinitely postponed. Dr. Bartlett called the matter up in a communication two years later, but the society, considering his methods of practice irregular still declined to elect him to membership. Finally, a peremptory mandamus from the Supreme Court was obtained by Dr. Bartlett, compelling the society to admit him. The society carried the matter to the court of appeals which decided in Dr. Bartlett's favor and he was admitted to membership in June, 1865. He was elected vice-president in 1894, and president in 1895. He pursued the practice of medicine until within a few months of his death, which occurred March 17, 1897.

Dr. Robert Wile, of Germany, was on motion of Dr. Hauenstein, elected corresponding member at the annual meeting in 1865 and during the session Dr. Wile demonstrated to the society the use of the laryngoscope, an instrument then coming into use.

1. Christian name does not appear on the record.

At a special meeting of the society, held February 4, 1865, Dr. William G. T. Morton gave a detailed account of his discovery of the anesthetic properties of sulphuric ether and its application in surgery, a full report of which may be found in the *BUFFALO MEDICAL JOURNAL*, November, 1896.



*Wm G. T. Morton M.D.*

Officers for 1865—President, C. C. F. Gay; vice-president, George Abbott; secretary, L. F. Harvey; treasurer, William Ring; librarian, James B. Samo; primary board, Sanford Eastman, J. A. Peters, L. P. Dayton; censors, S. W. Wetmore, S. F. Mixer, J. A. Peters, J. R. Lothrop and P. H. Strong.

1866—David R. Lovejoy, F. W. Abbott, William C. Phelps, E. H. Hayen, Frank C. King, F. G. Stanley, Charles W. Bourne, Andrew Kamerling, H. S. Taft, George W. Nesbitt.



Officers for 1866—President, George Abbott; vice-president, Joshua R. Lothrop; secretary, T. M. Johnson; treasurer, William Ring; librarian, James B. Samo; primary board, L. P. Dayton, E. B. Tufft and H. Vanguyaling; censors, S. W. Wetmore, S. F. Mixer, J. R. Lothrop, P. H. Strong, John Hauenstein.

1867—Samuel Potter, M. E. Shaw, Henry Lapp, Conrad Diehl, B. H. Daggett, C. F. A. Nichell, G. A. Mackey and Milton G. Potter.

Henry Lapp, of Clarence, elected a member in 1867, was president in 1877, and became permanent member of the state society in 1881. He is a successful physician, in active practice at the present writing.

Conrad Diehl has been in the active practice of his profession for thirty years, during the greater part of the time one of the attending physicians at Buffalo General Hospital, was a school examiner for several years and is at present serving as mayor of the city, having been elected November 2, 1897, for the term of four years.

Milton Grosvenor Potter served as secretary of the society from 1868 until 1872, and was elected professor of anatomy at Buffalo Medical College in 1870, in which capacity he continued to teach until his death, January 28, 1878. He developed great capacity as a teacher, was a skilful physician and acquired a large practice while yet a young man. His talents were conspicuous and such as to command respect from his seniors as well as his contemporaries.

Officers for 1867—President, Joshua R. Lothrop; vice-president, John Boardman; secretary, T. M. Johnson; treasurer, William Ring; librarian, James B. Samo; primary board, H. S. Taft, W. C. Phelps, F. W. Abbott; censors, S. W. Wetmore, S. F. Mixer, Thomas Lothrop, P. H. Strong, John Hauenstein; delegate state medical society, George Abbott.

1868—Edwin R. Barnes, A. R. White, William D. Murray, ———' Eddy, Henry R. Hopkins, Charles B. Schuyler, David A. Chace, M. Willoughby, John Nichols, L. P. L. Parker.

Henry Reed Hopkins, who became a member of the society in 1868, has taken an active part in its proceedings since that time. Was vice-president in 1896 and president in 1897. He is professor of hygiene at Buffalo University Medical College. It was at his instance that the society formulated a medical practice act, creating a separate state medical examining board, which, with some modifications of his original draft, though retaining the fundamental idea, is the law under which all physicians who desire to practise in this state must obtain license.

At the semi-annual meeting of the society, held June 9, 1868, Dr. Gorham F. Pratt read a memoir of Dr. Cyrenius Chapin. On

1. Christian name does not appear on the records.

motion of Dr. White 1,000 copies were published at the expense of the society, 600 of which were distributed with the *BUFFALO MEDICAL JOURNAL* and may be found in Volume VIII., new series.

Officers for 1868—President, John Boardman; vice-president, Orlando K. Parker; secretary, Milton G. Potter; treasurer, William Ring; librarian, James B. Samo; primary board, T. M. Johnson, J. B. Samo, J. S. Smith; censors, S. W. Wetmore, S. F. Mixer, J. R. Lothrop, P. H. Strong, John Hauenstein.

1869—Hiram Taber, William H. Gail, J. W. Van Peyma, E. T. Dorland, H. B. Murray, Albert S. Rogers, William O. Taylor, W. S. Talbot, John J. Burk, Henry S. Ellwood, E. W. Williams, Loren F. Boies.

At the annual meeting held January 12, 1869, Dr. John S. Trowbridge read a memoir of his father, Dr. Josiah Trowbridge. On motion of Dr. Wyckoff it was ordered that 1,000 copies be published in pamphlet form for distribution, 600 of which were sent out with the *BUFFALO MEDICAL JOURNAL*. See Volume VIII., new series.

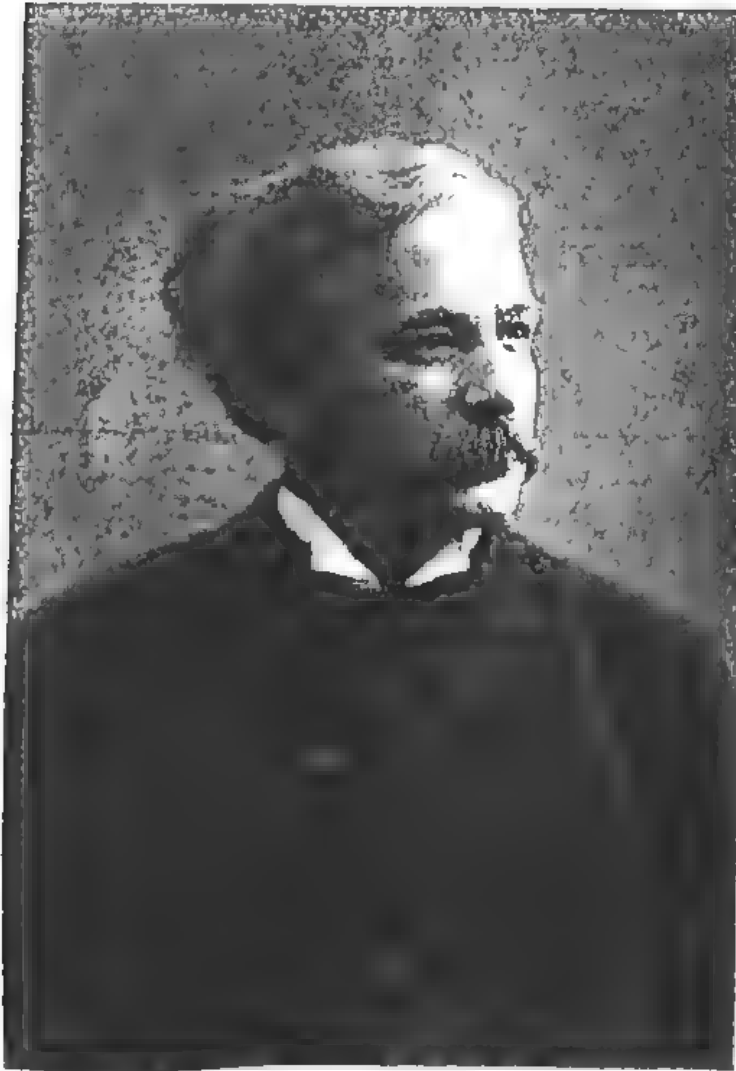
Officers for 1869—President, Orlando K. Parker; vice-president, Julius F. Miner; secretary, Milton G. Potter; treasurer, William Ring; librarian, James B. Samo; primary board, E. R. Barnes, Henry R. Hopkins, William C. Phelps; censors, Sanford Eastman, John Boardman, Milton G. Potter, E. M. Smith and J. R. Lothrop.

1870—M. B. Folwell, E. G. Harding, Julius Wenz, A. H. Crawford, Alphonse Dagenais, E. R. Lockman, James Sloan, Dyer Slocum, George W. Pattison, T. W. Parker, Robert C. Campbell and A. H. Briggs.

Albert H. Briggs, who became a member in 1870, has attained prominence in the profession of medicine and is known as a skilful practitioner of judgment. He volunteered his service in the war between the United States and Spain and was commissioned as surgeon of the 65th N. Y. Volunteers, May 1, 1898.

Mahlon B. Folwell, a native of Romulus, N. Y., who joined the society in 1870, came to Buffalo after the close of the civil war and pursued his medical studies under Dr. Wyckoff, receiving his doctorate degree from Buffalo University Medical College in 1867. He afterward became associated in practice with Dr. George N. Burwell and in December, 1882, married Florence, daughter of Leonidas Doty, of Buffalo. He was a consulting physician at Buffalo General Hospital; attending physician at the Buffalo Orphan Asylum and at the Children's Hospital; and was clinical professor of diseases of

children at the medical department, University of Buffalo. Dr. Folwell was also a member of the Buffalo Academy of Medicine, Buffalo



MAHLON B. FOLWELL, M. D.

Medical Club, the Liberal, Buffalo, Saturn and University Clubs and a companion of the Military Order of the Loyal Legion.

Alphonse Dagenais, who joined in 1870, was a graduate of the Montreal School of Medicine and Surgery in 1867, and a licentiate of the Medical Society of the State of New York in 1870. He was also a member of the College of Physicians and Surgeons of Ontario, of the American Medical Association, of the Buffalo Academy of Medicine and of the Buffalo Medical Union. He attained the respect and confidence of a large community. He died March 4, 1897, aged fifty years.

Officers for 1870—President, Julius F. Miner; vice-president, William Gould; secretary, Milton G. Potter; treasurer, William Ring; librarian, James B. Samo; primary board, E. R. Barnes, Henry R. Hopkins, W. C. Phelps; censors, Sanford Eastman, John Boardman, M. G. Potter, W. O. Taylor and Henry Nichell.

1871—J. G. Bailey, Eugene H. Hickey, Rollin L. Banta, John J. Walsh, Michael F. Talbot, Dugald Macniel, John H. Wheeldon.

Dugald Macneil became a teacher of dermatology in the Medical Department of Niagara University. He died March 21, 1885.

Officers for 1871—President, William Gould; vice-president, William Ring; secretary, Milton G. Potter; treasurer, W. C. Phelps; librarian, J. B. Samo; primary board, John Boardman, O. K. Parker, F. W. Abbott; censors, M. B. Folwell, John Cronyn, C. C. E. Gay, Augustus Jansen, George Abbott.

1872—F. E. L. Brecht, W. A. Wasson, Benjamin L. Lothrop, John S. Halbert and P. W. Van Peyma.

Officers for 1872—President, William Ring; vice-president, Jabez Allen; secretary, David A. Chace; treasurer, William C. Phelps; librarian, James B. Samo; primary board, M. B. Folwell, H. R. Hopkins, M. Willoughby; censors, T. M. Johnson, C. C. F. Gay, E. R. Barnes and C. C. Wyckoff.

1873—U. C. Lynde, R. F. Hurdman, John Q. Harris, G. W. McPherson, F. A. Burghardt, G. H. Bailey, John Dambach, Joseph Fowler, Alfred T. Livingston, —<sup>1</sup> Brooks.

George W. McPherson, of Lancaster, was elected vice-president in 1889 and president in 1890 and is a prominent physician in that village.

Officers for 1873—President, Jabez Allen; vice-president, Thomas Lothrop; secretary, David Chace; treasurer, William C. Phelps; librarian, James B. Samo; primary board, H. R. Hopkins, M. B. Folwell, M. Willoughby; censors, E. R. Barnes, Edward Storck, A. H. Brigg, C. C. Wyckoff and James Sloan; delegate to state medical society, William Gould.

1874—William H. Slacer, John C. Bump, L. A. Long, Edward N. Brush, W. W. Miner, Otto Thoma, Bernard Bartow, John D. Mathews, H. L. Atwood.

Edward N. Brush was for several years associate editor of the *BUFFALO MEDICAL JOURNAL* and is at present superintendent of the Sheppard Asylum, a hospital for the insane at Towson, Md.

<sup>1</sup>. Christian name does not appear on the record.



Officers for 1874—President, Thomas Lothrop; vice-president, John Cronyn; secretary, David A. Chace; treasurer, William C. Phelps; librarian, James B.



ALPHONSE DAGENAIS, M. D.

also, primary board, H. R. Hopkins, M. B. Folwell, M. Willoughby; censors, I. R. Barren, C. C. Wyckoff, Edward Storck, A. H. Briggs and James Sloan;

delegates to the state medical society, William Gould, John Cronyn, George H. Lapham, William Ring and Joseph U. Greene.

1875—J. B. Frink, O. C. Shaw, Lucien Howe, Philip Sonneck, P. P. Bielby, John A. Pettit, C. R. Morrow, E. B. Potter, W. C. Earl, A. R. Southerland.

Officers for 1875—President, John Cronyn; vice-president, R. S. Myers; secretary, David E. Chace; treasurer, William C. Phelps; librarian, James B. Samo; primary board, H. R. Hopkins, M. B. Folwell, M. Willoughby; censors, Edward Storck, C. C. Wyckoff, A. H. Briggs, E. R. Barnes, David E. Chace.

1876—Herman Mynter, Samuel G. Dorr, S. S. Greene, J. I. Marcle, George L. Taylor, F. A. Baker.

At the annual meeting, held January 11, 1876, an exhaustive report was presented by the primary board in regard to the admission of students to the study of medicine. This report took high ground in reference to advanced medical education and attracted much attention. It was discussed by some of the most prominent members, including Drs. White, Miner and Strong. Dr. White commended it in the strongest terms.

Officers for 1876—President, John Cronyn; vice-president, Edward Storck; secretary, D. W. Harrington; treasurer, W. C. Phelps; librarian, James B. Samo; primary board, M. B. Folwell, H. R. Hopkins, P. P. Bielby.

1877—John R. McArtey, J. C. Wetzel, W. J. Packwood, W. V. Miller, H. M. Wernecke, C. O. Chester, Mary J. Moody, J. L. C. Cronyn, Louis Schade.

Mary J. Moody was the first woman admitted to membership in the society. She was also the first woman to receive the doctorate degree from Buffalo University Medical College.

Officers for 1877—President, Henry Lapp; vice-president, Edward Storck; secretary, D. W. Harrington; treasurer, J. B. Samo; primary board, M. B. Folwell, H. R. Hopkins, Thomas Lothrop and C. C. Wyckoff; censors, F. F. Hoyer, J. C. Greene, William Gould and John Cronyn.

1878—John G. Lanigan, Charles Cary, Arthur M. Barker, Francis W. Gallagher, Justin G. Thompson.

Arthur M. Barker was one of the younger physicians just rising into prominence when he died, December 6, 1887.

Officers for 1878—President, Edward Storck; vice-president, Sylvester F. Mixer; secretary, D. W. Harrington; treasurer, W. C. Phelps; librarian, J. B. Samo; censors, Henry Nichell, F. F. Hoyer, J. C. Greene; James Sloan, A. H. Briggs, delegates to the state society, Henry Lapp, H. R. Hopkins, E. N. Brush, T. M. Johnson and E. T. Dorland.

In June, 1878, the American Medical Association met in Buffalo and Dr. Thomas F. Rochester was chairman of the committee of

arrangements, having been appointed to that office at the annual meeting in January. He made a report at the semi-annual meeting June 11, 1878, of the duties performed, after which the society tendered him a vote of thanks.

1879—Joseph Haberstro, J. G. Miller, C. A. Ring, C. D. Eisbein, A. R. Davidson, Phoebe Willett, H. P. Trull, E. E. Storck.

A. R. Davidson, a native of Canada, graduated in medicine at the Buffalo University Medical College, February, 1878. He gave a course of lectures at the college on materia medica in 1882. When the Niagara University Medical College was founded he was appointed professor of chemistry, toxicology and dermatology in that institution. He was managing editor of the *BUFFALO MEDICAL JOURNAL* from 1879 to his death, which occurred May 25, 1888, when he was 43 years of age.

Officers for 1879—President, Sylvester F. Mixer; vice-president, F. F. Hoyer; secretary, D. W. Harrington; treasurer, William C. Phelps; librarian, J. B. Samo; censors, Henry Nichell, F. F. Hoyer, J. C. Greene, James Sloan and A. H. Briggs.

1880—C. A. Wall, J. W. Keene, M. Hartwig, R. L. Banta, W. D. Adaman, Julius F. Krug, Charles G. Stockton.

The society at its annual meeting, June 13, 1880, memorialised the legislature against restricting vaccinations, and also by a set of carefully prepared resolutions endorsed Dr. J. F. Miner for health officer of the port of New York.

Officers for 1880—President, F. F. Hoyer; vice-president, John Hauenstein; secretary, D. W. Harrington; treasurer, W. C. Phelps; librarian, J. B. Samo; censors, Henry Nichell, F. F. Hoyer, J. C. Greene, James Sloan and A. H. Briggs.

1881—W. C. Barrett, F. O. Vaughn, Carl H. Guess, Louis C. Volker, J. B. Coakley, J. Stone Armstrong, W. D. Granger, Judson B. Andrews, Benjamin H. Grove, Frederick Peterson, Franklin Burt, W. H. Jackson, A. S. Hancock, S. L. Atwater, S. H. Warren.

Judson B. Andrews, a native of New England, was born in 1834, graduated at Yale College in 1855, after which he studied medicine. Before taking his medical degree the civil war began and he joined the army, serving first as captain in the 77th Regiment, N. Y. Volunteers, and afterward as assistant surgeon of the 2d Connecticut Heavy Artillery. In 1867 he was appointed third assistant physician at the Utica State Hospital; later he became first assistant, serving in that capacity until the Buffalo State Hospital was established. He came to Buffalo in 1880, assumed the superintendency of the later institution, serving in that capacity until his death. He joined the society



FIRST STATE MEDICAL EXAMINING BOARD.



in 1881 and served as president in 1886. He was one of the most distinguished alienists of his time and inaugurated many methods that resulted in great benefit to the insane. He died at his hospital August 3, 1894, aged 60 years.

Officers for 1881—President, John Hauenstein; vice-president, T. M. Johnson; secretary, A. M. Barker; treasurer, F. W. Abbott; librarian, J. B. Samo; censors, Edward Storck, H. R. Hopkins, W. C. Phelps, A. H. Briggs, P. W. Van Peyma.

1882.—Clayton M. Daniels, Mary E. Runner, Edward Clark, E. H. Bailou, J. A. Hoffmeyer, Irving M. Snow, M. T. Kiefer, C. G. Champlain, Henry D. Ingraham, Carlton C. Frederick, Matthew D. Mann, William Warren Potter, George L. Brown, George W. York, C. A. McBeth, Walter D. Greene, Floyd S. Crego.

Officers for 1882—President, T. M. Johnson; vice-president, S. E. S. H. Nott; secretary, A. M. Barker; treasurer, F. W. Abbott; librarian, J. B. Samo; censors, Edward Storck, H. R. Hopkins, A. H. Briggs, P. W. Van Peyma and F. F. Hoyer; delegates to state society, F. F. Hoyer, S. E. S. H. Nott, A. M. Barker, H. R. Hopkins.

1883.—Alvin A. Hubbell, Charles Weil, Jacob Frank, George E. Fell, Frank Hamilton Potter, Herman E. Hayd, James Wright Putnam, Willis G. Gregory, Eli H. Long, J. W. S. Hunter, John H. Pryor.

A special meeting was held April 11, 1883, to consider action on a bill to be introduced into the legislature regulating the practice of medicine. Dr. H. R. Hopkins, chairman of a special committee to consider the subject, reported at the semi-annual meeting, June 12, 1883, to recommend the passage of a bill creating a separate state board of medical examiners that should represent the several so-called systems of medical practice. The report of the committee closed with the recommendation that seven members be appointed as a committee of legislation to have full charge of this subject and to report action from time to time. The committee was composed as follows: John Hauenstein, M. D. Mann, F. S. Crego, Edward Storck, A. R. Davidson, H. R. Hopkins and A. H. Briggs.

At a special meeting held September 8, 1883, Dr. Hopkins's committee reported a bill, consisting of fifteen sections, that was acted upon seriatim, amended in important particulars and after debate was unanimously approved. This bill was subsequently introduced into the legislature through the Medical Society of the State of New York and after delays and amendments it finally became a law June 5, 1890. By this act the control of the practice of medicine, which

had lapsed from the state many years before was now reclaimed, and under it no person is permitted to practise medicine in the state of New York without submitting, after graduation in a legalised medical college, to an examination by the state board of medical examiners. The authority to appoint this board was placed in the hands of the Regents of the university, and they under the nomination of the Medical Society of the State of New York appointed the following-named examiners: William Warren Potter, Buffalo; William S. Ely, Rochester; M. J. Lewi, New York; William C. Wey, Elmira; George Ryerson Fowler, Brooklyn; J. C. Creveling, Auburn; Eugene Beach, Gloversville. These names are given in the order in which they were officially announced from the Regents' office. Dr. Wey died June 30, 1897, and Dr. A. Walter Suiter, of Herkimer, was appointed to the vacancy thus created.

Frank Hamilton Potter, who became a member in 1883, was soon afterward appointed clinical assistant in surgery at the Niagara University Medical College. He went abroad for study in 1885 and afterward devoted himself to the practice of laryngology. In 1891, he was appointed clinical professor of laryngology at Buffalo University Medical College. He was a young man of promise and commanded the respect of his colleagues, companions and seniors in and out of the profession. He died July 16, 1891, aged 31 years.

Officers for 1883—President, S. E. S. H. Nott; vice-president, Henry R. Hopkins; secretary, A. M. Barker; treasurer, F. W. Abbott; librarian, J. B. Samo; censors, M. D. Mann, A. H. Briggs, P. W. Van Peyma, F. F. Hoyer.

1884—R. A. Witthaus, William Meisberger, W. A. D. Montgomery, B. G. Long, Carlton R. Jewett, C. Niemand, F. W. Sweetland, William H. Thornton, A. G. Gumaer, Mary Berkes, Herman Bauer, Roswell Park, R. M. Root, F. R. Campbell, Julius H. Potter, A. F. Helwig, W. B. Hawkins, Alpheus Prince, Herbert Mickel, Stephen Y. Howell, Louis Carmer, A. E. Persons.

Frederick R. Campbell, a native of Niagara county, took his baccalaureate degree at the University of Rochester and his doctorate degree at the University of Buffalo. He was appointed lecturer on hygiene at Niagara University Medical College in 1883 and afterward professor of materia medica and therapeutics. He was sanitary inspector for the board of health and acquired an extensive practice. He was the author of *Language of Medicine*, in which he displayed great erudition. He died September 14, 1888, aged 28 years.

Officers for 1884—President, J. C. Greene; vice-president, Judson B. Andrews; secretary, Edward Clark; treasurer, F. W. Abbott; librarian, J. B.

Sens. censors, Edward Storck, H. R. Hopkins, A. H. Briggs, P. W. Van Peyma, F. F. Hoyer.

1885—William Pask, James S. Porter, John Parmenter, A. B. Wilson, William G. Ring, F. P. Vandenburg, F. W. Hinkel, C. F. Howard, Thomas G. Sheehan.

Officers for 1885—President, Judson B. Andrews; vice-president, E. T. Dorland; secretary, Edward Clark; treasurer, F. W. Abbott; librarian, J. B. Samo; censors, Edward Storck, H. R. Hopkins, A. H. Briggs, P. W. Van Peyma, F. F. Hoyer.

(Continued next month.)

## Society Proceedings.

### BUFFALO ACADEMY OF MEDICINE.

REPORTED BY THOMAS F. DWYER, M. D., Secretary.

*Annual meeting held at the Academy Parlors, Palace Arcade, Tuesday evening, June 14, 1898.*

THE president, Dr. LUCIEN HOWE, called the meeting to order at 9 p. m. The minutes of the last annual meeting were read and approved. The secretary of the academy and council then presented the following report which, on motion of Dr. W. C. KRAUSS was received and ordered spread on the minutes.

#### ANNUAL REPORT OF THE SECRETARY.

*Gentlemen*—Twenty-nine applications for membership have been received and elected members during the last fiscal year, of which twenty-two were resident fellows and seven non-resident fellows. This is the largest increase in membership in any one year since the organization of the academy. One resident fellow has been transferred to nonresident fellowship and one nonresident has been returned to resident fellowship. One resignation has been received and accepted during the year. The academy has lost by death two honored members, Dr. William S. Tremaine and Dr. John Cronyn. An amendment to Article III. of the by-laws was offered and favorably acted upon, changing the time of election between the hours 4 and 6 p. m. to 8 and 9 p. m. on the day of the annual meeting in June. During the summer a program for the session of 1897-98 was arranged by the council and a copy was sent to the members of the academy and to the profession of Buffalo. This plan having been so successful, the council recommends to the academy the advisability of continuing the formation and issuing of programs for the entire session.

tion both in sensation and motion of the right foot. The one thing that still troubles me is to account for the transposed heart. As you will perceive, it has now returned nearly into the normal position, as the diaphragm has begun to resume its function. I think the stomach is now nearly in its position. At first the stomach was at the upper border of the third rib, and the heart at the apex was to be heard at the left border of the sternum at about the third interspace, and the heart sounds were, for the most part, heard to the right of the sternum.

I think we must admit that some other process is in operation here aside from the loss of the use of the diaphragm. I can understand how the viscera might be advanced upward from this process. I cannot understand how the heart could be transposed to the right. It so happened that this man had an injury from a trolley car some years ago from which he lost his elbow joint, and at the same time he had his right ribs fractured, and I have presumed that following that he had an adhesive pleurisy, which possibly still exerts a certain amount of traction so displayed that when the loss of use of the diaphragm came about, this traction power pulled to the right when the diaphragm was advanced upward.

I have had the opportunity of seeing three cases of transposition of the heart to the right side, depending upon traction from adhesive pleurisy, and two of these cases came to post mortem, so I know that such cases exist, as, of course, is generally conceded. I must admit that the heart is assuming its natural position and the stomach is very much in position today.

## A CENTURY OF MEDICAL HISTORY IN THE COUNTY OF ERIE.—1800-1900.

By WILLIAM WARREN POTTER, M. D., Buffalo, N. Y.

*Pioneer Physicians—Medical Societies—Medical Colleges—Hospitals—  
Medical Journals—Medical Officers of the Civil War—Women  
Physicians—History of Homeopathy—Individual Members of the  
Profession.*

[Continued from the August edition.]

1886--J. W. Grosvenor, H. W. Bode, F. M. Rich, D. A. Morrison, DeLancey Rochester, J. M. Stanley, J. G. Whitwell, E. E. Johnson, Dewitt C. Greene, William C. Callanan, Thomas M. Crowe, Arthur W. Hurd, E. H. Norton, E. T. Smith, Mark M. Brooks,

Buffalo Medical Journal  
September, 1896



William L. McFarland, H. H. Bingham, Benjamin W. Cornwell, T. F. Dwyer, Elmer Starr, Edward L. Gager, John T. Pitkin.

Officers for 1886—President, E. T. Dorland; vice-president, O. C. Strong; secretary, William H. Thornton; treasurer, F. W. Abbott; librarian, J. B. Samo; censors, Edward Storck, Henry R. Hopkins, A. H. Briggs, P. W. Van Peyma, William H. Gail; delegates to state medical society, B. Bartow, F. S. Crego, M. B. Folwell, F. W. Hinkel, C. W. Bourns.

1887—George H. Westinghouse, E. J. Murphy, W. E. Jennings, Gustave Pohl, C. J. Hill, W. E. Robbins, E. M. Wetherill, E. T. Stevens, C. G. Steele, Harry A. Wood, Jacob Goldberg, Bina A. Potter, G. W. Cutter, William A. Hoddick, Thomas G. Allen, George S. Palmer, J. G. Meidenbauer, R. E. Miller, Julius Pohlman.

Officers for 1887—President, O. C. Strong; vice-president, J. D. Hill; secretary, William H. Thornton; treasurer, F. W. Abbott; censors, Edward Storck, Henry R. Hopkins, William H. Gail, P. W. Van Peyma, Charles H. Wetzel.

1888—B. M. Strong, W. H. Bergtold, William H. Heath, J. J. Birmingham, Charles W. Howell, Charles E. Congdon, Ernest Wende, M. B. Cook, M. B. Searls, H. G. Matzinger, Paul F. Bussman, W. Scott Renner, W. M. Ward, Bernard Cohen, Jacob M. Falk, John Ketchum, S. Goldberg, B. F. Rogers, W. T. Tanner.

Ernest Wende, who became a member in 1888, was appointed health commissioner of Buffalo under the new charter, January 1, 1891. Under his administration many reforms have been instituted, and the death-rate of Buffalo has become the lowest of any city of its size in the world. He was reappointed for a term of five years by Mayor Edgar B. Jewett, to take effect January 1, 1897.

Officers for 1888—President, John D. Hill; vice-president, Rollin L. Banta; secretary, William H. Thornton; treasurer, F. W. Abbott; librarian, J. B. Samo; censors, Edward Storck, Henry R. Hopkins, P. W. Van Peyma, A. R. Davidson, W. D. Greene.

1889—Westervelt Banta, J. N. Goltra, George F. Cott, Electa B. Whipple, John D. Flagg, H. C. Buswell, Clark F. Bruso, Ira C. Brown, Fridolin Thoma.

Officers for 1889—President, R. L. Banta; vice-president, G. W. McPherson; secretary, W. H. Thornton; treasurer, F. W. Abbott; librarian, James B. Samo; censors, Edward Storck, P. W. Van Peyma, Thomas Lothrop, Henry Lapp, Henry R. Hopkins; delegates to the state medical society, A. E. Parsons, Roswell Park, E. L. Bissell, F. W. Bartlett, E. H. Long.

1890—L. L. Ball, A. L. Benedict, J. D. Bowman, John J. Champlin, M. A. Crockett, Sydney A. Dunham, C. E. Ernest, Howard L. Hunt, J. M. Krauss, C. B. LeVan, George W. T. Lewis, George



H. McMichael, John Middleton, R. S. Myers, E. N. Pfohl, T. Haven Ross, Clinton A. Sage, George H. Sisson, C. M. Smith, T. S. Stewart, John J. Twohey, W. Wolff, F. B. Voght, J. E. Whitmore, E. E. Briggs, F. M. Gipple, Allen A. Jones, William C. Krauss, R. E. Moss, M. Retel, Emil Schroeder, Hugo Schmidt, Otto Thoma, J. C. Thompson.

Officers for 1890—President, G. W. McPherson; vice-president, E. C. W. O'Brien; secretary, William H. Thornton; treasurer, F. W. Abbott; librarian, J. B. Samo; censors, Edward Storck, Thomas Lothrop, Henry Lapp, Joseph Haberstro, P. W. Van Peyma.

1891—L. B. Dorr, B. S. Bourne, Henry J. Mulford, E. A. Forsyth, Henry Y. Grant, C. T. Wolsey, E. A. Milring, William A. P. Andrews, R. L. Patteson, Walter J. Riehl, E. G. Danser, William Dowman, H. S. Townsend, William P. Clothier, John J. McCullough, John Hausberger, E. H. Young, William H. Chace, C. R. Jennings, J. F. Sell, M. J. O'Connell, J. P. Wilson, William H. Woodbury.

Officers for 1891—President, E. C. W. O'Brien; vice-president, William H. Gail; secretary, William H. Thornton; treasurer, F. W. Abbott; librarian, Lucien Howe; censors, Edward Storck, R. L. Banta, Henry Lapp, M. B. Folwell, E. H. Ballou; delegates to the state medical society, B. H. Grove, B. H. Daggett, Edward Clark.

1892—W. H. Baker, C. A. Schladermundt, Harriet E. Sheldon, F. H. Powell, Charles H. Meahl, E. H. Tweedy, Charles H. Woodward, Charles P. Clark, Lillian C. Randall, A. B. Knisley, Lewis C. Smith, Irving W. Potter, Arthur B. Allen, Charles J. Reynolds, John R. Gray, F. L. Watkins, Frederick Preiss, F. E. Hill, W. J. Beutler, J. M. Hewitt, A. J. Colton, M. V. Ball, J. J. Drake, L. A. Denton, Mary I. Denton, H. U. Williams, J. T. Harris, E. J. Gilray, C. B. Johnson, A. N. Collins, A. G. Bennett.

Officers for 1892—President, William Warren Potter; vice-president, William H. Gail; secretary, E. H. Long; assistant-secretary, Ira C. Brown; treasurer, Edward Clark; librarian, Charles A. Ring; censors, Edward Storck, Henry R. Hopkins, P. W. Van Peyma, J. J. Walsh, Henry Lapp; delegates to state medical society, B. H. Grove, Edward Clark, E. C. W. O'Brien, Ernest Wende, H. E. Hayd.

At the semi-annual meeting, June 14, 1892, Drs. Joseph Price, of Philadelphia, Charles A. L. Reed, of Cincinnati, Lewis S. McMurtry, of Louisville, James F. W. Ross, of Toronto, and Brooks H. Wells, of New York, attended and read papers, or took part in the discussions. This meeting was probably the most remarkable in

the history of the society. Never before had so many distinguished men attended from a distance to participate in the proceedings. The papers and the discussions were published in full in the *BUFFALO MEDICAL JOURNAL* for August and September, 1892, and reprinted in separate form.

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1895.—N. Victoria Chappell, A. H. Macbeth, G. P. Hepp, Charles A. Clemens, William G. Bissell, A. T. O'Hara, Clara E. Bowen, Evangeline Carroll, Walter M. Kidder, F. H. Field, Thomas B. Carpenter, Homer J. Grant, Hiram A. Kendall, Lawrence J. Hanley, P. H. Hourigan.

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1896.—R. H. Lounsbury, John V. Woodruff, F. H. Milliner, Amelia F. Dresser, Jacob Miller, C. E. Fisher, Ray H. Johnson, John E. Bacon, H. C. Roth, Martha F. Caul, Wellington G. Grove, Richard H. Satterlee, J. Grafton Jones, John B. McArty, C. T. Stewart, E. E. Blaauw, Henry Osthues and J. Henry Dowd.

H. McMichael, John Middleton, R. S. Myers, E. N. Pfohl, T. Haven Ross, Clinton A. Sage, George H. Sisson, C. M. Smith, T. S. Stewart, John J. Twohey, W. Wolff, F. B. Voght, J. E. Whitmore, E. E. Briggs, F. M. Gipple, Allen A. Jones, William C. Krauss, R. E. Moss, M. Retel, Emil Schroeder, Hugo Schmidt, Otto Thoma, J. C. Thompson.

Officers for 1890—President, G. W. McPherson; vice-president, E. C. W. O'Brien; secretary, William H. Thornton; treasurer, F. W. Abbott; librarian, J. B. Samo; censors, Edward Storck, Thomas Lothrop, Henry Lapp, Joseph Haberman, P. W. Van Peyma.

1891—L. B. Dorr, B. S. Bourne, Henry J. Mulford, E. A. Forsyth, Henry Y. Grant, C. T. Wolsey, E. A. Milring, William A. P. Andrews, R. L. Patteson, Walter J. Riehl, E. G. Danser, William Dowlman, H. S. Townsend, William P. Clothier, John J. McCullough, John Hausberger, E. H. Young, William H. Chace, C. R. Jennings, J. F. Sell, M. J. O'Connell, J. P. Wilson, William H. Woodbury.

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1892—W. H. Baker, C. A. Schladermundt, Harriet E. Sheldon, F. H. Powell, Charles H. Meahl, E. H. Tweedy, Charles H. Woodward, Charles P. Clark, Lillian C. Randall, A. B. Knisley, Lewis C. Smith, Irving W. Potter, Arthur B. Allen, Charles J. Reynolds, John R. Gray, F. L. Watkins, Frederick Preiss, F. E. Hill, W. J. Beutler, J. M. Hewitt, A. J. Colton, M. V. Ball, J. J. Drake, L. A. Denton, Mary I. Denton, H. U. Williams, J. T. Harris, E. J. Gilray, C. B. Johnson, A. N. Collins, A. G. Bennett.

Officers for 1892—President, William Warren Potter; vice-president, William H. Gail; secretary, E. H. Long; assistant-secretary, Ira C. Brown; treasurer, Edward Clark; librarian, Charles A. Ring; censors, Edward Storck, Henry R. Hopkins, P. W. Van Peyma, J. J. Walsh, Henry Lapp; delegates to state medical society, B. H. Grove, Edward Clark, E. C. W. O'Brien, Ernest Wende, H. E. Hayd.

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Officers for 1896—President, J. G. Thompson; vice-president, Henry R. Hopkins; secretary, F. C. Gram; treasurer, Edward Clark; censors, J. B. Coakley, M. Hartwig, B. G. Long, F. T. Metcalfe, Henry Lapp.

At the annual meeting, held January 14, 1896, the society having completed its 75th year, celebrated its diamond jubilee. Papers commemorative of the occasion were read by Drs. John Hauenstein, C. C. Wyckoff, John Cronyn and Franklin C. Gram. These papers were published in the *BUFFALO MEDICAL JOURNAL* during the next few months, and also were reprinted and sent out in pamphlet form to libraries and medical societies throughout the state.

1897—Jane North Frear, Frederick W. Hayes, Edward E. Koehler, Earl P. Lothrop, E. T. Rulison, A. E. Woehnert, Marion Marsh, Cora Billings Lattin, Henry W. Lattin and J. Glen Ernest.

Officers for 1897—President, Henry R. Hopkins; vice-president, Hiram P. Trull; secretary, Franklin C. Gram; treasurer, Edward Clark; librarian, William C. Callanan; censors, John B. Coakley, Charles E. Congdon, Thomas F. Dwyer, Irving W. Potter and Gustave A. Pohl.

At the semi-annual meeting, held June 8, 1897, Dr. Hopkins and Dr. Trull having declined to serve, Dr. Lucien Howe was elected president and Dr. John B. Coakley was elected vice-president for the remainder of the year.

1898—Renwick R. Ross, Henry M. Reinhardt, Julius Ullman, Lorenzo Burrows, Katherine S. Munhall, Mary M. Huntley, Edward M. Dooley, William Preiss, D. J. Constantine, L. E. McC. Pomeroy, Francis E. Fronczak, Carro Julia Cummings, John J. Finerty, F. W. McGuire and John H. Daniels.

Officers for 1898—President, Lucien Howe; vice-president, John B. Coakley; secretary, Franklin C. Gram; treasurer, Edward Clark; librarian, William C. Callanan; censors, John B. Coakley, Charles E. Congdon, Thomas F. Dwyer, Irving W. Potter and Julius F. Krug; delegates to the state society, Herbert U. Williams, Arthur W. Hurd, Peter W. Van Peyma, Thomas B. Carpenter, Grover W. Wende, Eugene A. Smith, Earl P. Lothrop and J. G. Thompson.

Every possible effort has been made to verify the facts and dates given in the foregoing section, sometimes at considerable expenditure of time and patience, but they are believed to be correct in the main and are offered as containing much of interest to physicians as well as to many outside the ranks of the profession.

The society is now in flourishing condition, has 350 members and is contemplating the establishment of a medical home for itself and the other medical organisations in the county.

1900

## BUFFALO MEDICAL ASSOCIATION.

The first attempt to organise a medical society with membership limited to the boundaries of Buffalo is recorded as having taken place July 16, 1831. On that date a constitution and by-laws for the medical society of the village of Buffalo was submitted for adoption. It comprised a preamble of three paragraphs, a constitution of twelve articles and a group of thirty-six by-laws. They were such as are usually adopted by medical societies and were signed by the following-named foundation members: Cyrenius Chapin, Judah Bliss, John E. Marshall, Josiah Trowbridge, Moses Bristol, Bryant Burwell, Henry R. Stagg, Alden S. Sprague, James N. Smith, Lucian W. Caryl, Orson S. St. John.

These physicians met again July 19, 1831, adopted the constitution and by-laws and elected the following-named officers: President, Cyrenius Chapin; vice-president, Judah Bliss; recording secretary, Bryant Burwell; corresponding secretary, Josiah Trowbridge; treasurer, Moses Bristol. Whereupon the organisation of the society was completed. Six members were chosen to read dissertations on specified subjects at successive meetings of the association. In accordance with this order at the next meeting, August 2, 1831, Dr. Caryl read a paper on the circulation of the blood, which was discussed by Dr. Trowbridge, in the course of which he referred to the case of Mrs. Gen. Porter, who had lately died. During 1831 five meetings were held, two papers were read, and three members paid fines of \$2 each in default of presenting papers at designated times. The annual meeting was held January 2, 1832, when the following officers were elected: President, John E. Marshall; vice-president, Bryant Burwell; corresponding secretary, Josiah Trowbridge; recording secretary, Lucian W. Caryl; treasurer, Alden S. Sprague. Meetings were held February 7th and March 6th, but on April 3d, May 1st and June 5th, the secretary reported no quorum and recorded fines against delinquent members. This was the last attempt to convene the society and it died in less than a year after its organisation.

The second effort to organise within the lines previously mentioned was on January 22, 1836, when a meeting of the physicians and surgeons of the city of Buffalo was held at the office of Drs. Marshall and Harris. At this meeting Drs. Bryant Burwell, Marshall, Barnes, Hawley and Winne were appointed a committee to draw up a fee bill, and Drs. Miller, Salisbury, Sprague, McVickar and White were appointed a committee to prepare a constitution and by-laws for the proposed medi-

cal association. Another meeting was held January 27, 1836, at the same place, when Dr. Gorham F. Pratt was appointed chairman, and Dr. Charles Winne served as secretary. The committee on fee bill reported the following-named physicians as having pledged themselves to adhere to it: Bryant Burwell, Henry R. Stagg, James E. Hawley, John E. Marshall, C. H. Reynolds, Brock McVickar, Charles Winne, James P. White, Abraham Miller, Judah Bliss, Josiah Barnes, Alden S. Sprague and Francis L. Harris. The committee appointed to prepare the constitution and by-laws failed to report, hence no organisation was effected. It is stated as a reason for this failure that at the time mentioned everybody was carried away with the spirit of speculation engendered by the sudden prosperity of the times; hence, it was impossible to interest a sufficient number to maintain a medical organisation.

The third attempt, more successful because permanent, did not occur until ten years afterward. The BUFFALO MEDICAL JOURNAL, in its issue for July, 1845, which had lately been established printed the following notice: "*To the physicians of Buffalo:* Physicians of this city, members of the Erie County Medical Society, who are disposed to unite in forming a city medical society, are requested to meet at the office of Dr. Josiah Trowbridge, on Wednesday evening, July 2d, at 7 o'clock." The meeting was held as appointed, at which the following-named physicians were present: Josiah Trowbridge, Moses Bristol, Alden S. Sprague, George N. Burwell, John S. Trowbridge, Charles Winne, Josiah Barnes, Francis L. Harris, Horatio N. Loomis, H. M. Congar, Frank Hastings Hamilton and Austin Flint. Dr. Josiah Trowbridge was called to the chair and Dr. Flint was appointed secretary. A committee consisting of Drs. Loomis, Winne and Flint was appointed to prepare a constitution and by-laws. This committee reported at an adjourned meeting, held July 16, 1845, at the office of Drs. Sprague and Loomis. Its report was adopted after a debate during which some minor alterations were made. Officers for the ensuing year were elected as follows: President, Josiah Trowbridge; vice-president, Alden S. Sprague; recording secretary, Austin Flint. The constitution and by-laws were signed by Josiah Trowbridge, Moses Bristol, James P. White, Alden S. Sprague, H. H. Bissell, John S. Trowbridge, Sylvester F. Mixer, George N. Burwell, James B. Samo, Samuel G. Bailey, Austin Flint, Gorham F. Pratt, Francis L. Harris, H. M. Congar, William Treat, Silas Hubbard, Charles H. Wilcox and Josiah Barnes; total, eighteen members.



The first regular meeting of the Buffalo Medical Association was held at the office of Dr. Frank Hastings Hamilton, August 5, 1845, at 8 o'clock P. M. On this occasion Dr. Flint presented for inspection a heart with valvular lesions; Dr. Hamilton moved the appointment of a committee to collect statistics concerning shortening in fractured limbs. At the September meeting Dr. White presented a placenta with ossific deposit and reported a case of rupture of an ovarian cyst, caused by a fall, in which absorption of the fluid and recovery took place. We have mentioned the reports of these three men at these meetings because they, perhaps more than any others, gave direction to the early efforts of the society. Hereafter in these pages only such proceedings or acts of the association as may possess some general or public interest will be recorded. No reference to its scientific work will be made other than such as relates to public health, except when some question of paramount importance is presented.

At the meeting held December 3d, Drs. White, Barnes and Flint, as a committee, reported a fee bill, which was adopted and ordered printed for the use of members. At the meeting held March 3, 1846, the secretary applied for and obtained permission to publish the proceedings of the association in the *BUFFALO MEDICAL JOURNAL*. At this meeting Dr. Bryant Burwell introduced resolutions favoring a national medical convention, to be held at New York, May 1, 1846, and at a subsequent meeting Drs. Bryant Burwell and Alden S. Sprague, were elected delegates to attend the convention. At a meeting held April 27, 1847, on motion of Dr. White, it was voted to raise the sum of \$25 by subscription to help defray the expenses of the delegates to the American Medical Association. Dr. Josiah Trowbridge was elected delegate, but declined to serve; whereupon a committee was appointed to select a delegate, but subsequently reported that they had failed to do so.

At the annual meeting held August 3, 1847, the following-named officers were elected: President, Bryant Burwell; vice-president, C. H. Austin; secretary, William Treat. At a meeting held January 4, 1848, Dr. Sprague reported the successful amputation of a thigh while the patient was under the influence of ether and unconscious throughout the operation. This was the first capital operation performed in Buffalo under anesthesia. February 1st, Dr. Hamilton related the effects of chloroform upon himself. He obtained a specimen from Boston, of which he had inhaled about one ounce. The propriety of employing ether in obstetric practice was also discussed

and an adverse opinion was elicited, though Dr. Loomis thought well of it in surgical operations if employed with proper care. April 4th, Dr. Hamilton offered a preamble and resolution providing for the painting of a portrait of Dr. Josiah Trowbridge, the first president of the association. The picture was subsequently painted by Wilgus, who received \$68 for his work, and it was hung in the common council chamber November 7, 1848. Dr. George N. Burwell, at this meeting, reported seven cases of obstetrics in which he had used chloroform with entire safety and great comfort to the patients. Dr. Walter Cary having been chosen delegate to the American Medical Association was instructed to invite it to hold its next meeting in Buffalo.

On May 2, 1848, the by-laws were amended, providing that the annual election be held thereafter on the first Tuesday of April in each year. The object of this change was to afford an opportunity for the printing of the names of the officers in the city directory, which was then issued in June every year.

At the next annual meeting, August, 1848, the following-named officers were elected to serve until the ensuing April: President, Frank Hastings Hamilton; vice-president, S. F. Mixer; secretary, William Treat. Primary board: Austin Flint, Walter Cary and H. M. Congar. The duty of the primary board was to examine students who desired to enter upon the study of medicine, and no physician in the capacity of preceptor was permitted to receive a student who did not possess the certificate of the primary board.

Annual meeting, April 3, 1849. The following-named were elected officers: President, Sylvester F. Mixer; vice-president, George N. Burwell; secretary, James M. Newman. May 1st, Dr. James B. Samo, from a committee appointed for that purpose, recommended the following as a minimum annual salary for medical services at the places named: Almshouse, \$1,000; jail, \$100; workhouse, \$200. Fee in coroner's cases, \$3 to \$5; attendance on cholera hospital, \$5 a day. June 5th, Dr. Walter Cary reported a case of Asiatic cholera, the first in Buffalo during the epidemic then prevailing in this country.

June 10th. Special meeting. Dr. Josiah Trowbridge stated that the meeting had been called for the purpose of establishing a uniformity in reporting cases of the prevailing epidemic cholera to the board of health; also to ascertain, by conference with the board of health, what in its opinion were cases of cholera and what it expected physicians to report as cases of that disease. Dr. C. C. Haddock and

Mr. A. McArthur, members of the board of health, were present. On motion of Dr. Flint it was ordered that a committee of three be appointed to draft a report expressive of the sense of the association relative to the object of the meeting. Drs. Flint, Treat and John S. Trowbridge were appointed as such committee to report at an adjourned meeting. The next morning after this meeting Dr. C. C. Haddock, in apparent good health, was attacked with diarrhea, which he neglected to heed, but pursued his public duties as health officer until late in the evening of the same day, at which time he was stricken with cholera and died the next evening. July 12th the adjourned meeting was held in the common council chamber, when Dr. Flint read his report (published in the *BUFFALO MEDICAL JOURNAL*, August, 1849), and the death of Dr. Haddock was announced. Appropriate resolutions were passed in his memory.

April 2, 1850. The election resulted in the choice of the following-named officers: President, George N. Burwell; vice-president, Charles W. Harvey; secretary, William Ring. September 3d, Dr. Frank H. Hamilton read a biographical sketch of Dr. John E. Marshall. October 1st, Drs. Burwell, Pratt and Treat, were appointed a committee to prepare a biography of Dr. Cyrenius Chapin.

April 1, 1851, the following-named officers were chosen: President, Charles W. Harvey; vice-president, Silas Hubbard; secretary, James S. Hawley. Primary board: Drs. Wallis, Wyckoff and Treat. May 5th, Drs. Ring, Sprague and Hamilton were appointed a committee to obtain signatures to a petition to the legislature in favor of legalising dissection. Drs. Strong, Burwell and Congar were appointed a committee to memorialise the common council in relation to more perfect registration of deaths. At this meeting the association resolved to meet every fortnight instead of every month as heretofore.

April 6, 1852. Election of officers: President, C. W. Harvey; vice-president, Silas Hubbard; secretary, Sanford Eastman. Primary board: Drs. Wallis, Strong and Garvin. July 6, 1852, this being the evening for the obsequies of Henry Clay, on motion of Dr. Eastman the association adjourned for one week. August 3d. At this meeting sixty-two cases of cholera and thirty deaths were reported within the preceding week. Drs. Hamilton, Wilcox and Strong, were appointed a committee to report on the relation of upturning of soil to the causation of cholera.

April 5, 1853. Election of officers: President, Charles H. Wilcox; vice-president, James M. Newman. Primary board: Drs.

Eastman, Hawley and Ring. July 7th, Dr. Marshall Hall, of London, then visiting this country, attended the meeting of the association by invitation and proceeded to demonstrate the reflex nervous system of frogs. Afterward Dr. Flint entertained Dr. Hall and the members of the association at his home.

March 7, 1854. Dr. Sanford B. Hunt called the attention of the association to the propriety of taking observations of the temperature and humidity of the atmosphere, accentuating their importance in connection with disease. Means were at once taken to obtain proper instruments, which was the beginning of the valuable hygrometric observations that subsequently made Dr. Hunt so famous in this field of scientific inquiry.

April 4, 1854. Election of officers: President, James M. Newman; vice-president, P. H. Strong; secretary, Sanford B. Hunt. June 27th, Dr. Rochester reported a case of cholera that occurred June 12th, the first reported during this year. Dr. Hunt remarked on the epidemic of varicella at Hornellsville. There had been three hundred cases and ten deaths. August 1st, reports were made of cholera in Buffalo and Niagara Falls; it had been especially fatal at the latter place and Drs. Hunt and Fred Gardiner had each spent a week there, while Drs. Hamilton and Rochester had been several hours at Suspension Bridge. In the discussion Dr. Hunt remarked that the higher the dew point the more severe the disease.

February 6, 1855. Dr. Samuel G. Bailey gave a supper and social entertainment to the members of the association.

April 3, 1855. Election of officers: President, P. H. Strong; vice-president, Sanford Eastman; secretary, Sanford B. Hunt. Primary board: Drs. Hawley, Root and Baker.

#### BUFFALO MEDICAL AND SURGICAL ASSOCIATION.

At the meeting held in February, 1856, Dr. Baker, from the committee on organisation, reported a form for an act of incorporation. This was ratified April 1, 1856, when the Buffalo Medical Association became incorporated as the Buffalo Medical and Surgical Association.

April 1, 1856. Election of officers: President, Sanford Eastman; vice-president, Austin Flint; secretary, Sanford B. Hunt; treasurer, James M. Newman; librarian, William Howell.

April 7, 1857. Election of officers: President, Austin Flint; vice-president, C. C. Wyckoff; secretary, Sanford B. Hunt; treas-



wer, James M. Newman; librarian, B. H. Lemon. Primary board: C. L. Dayton, John Boardman, A. W. Nichols.

February 16, 1858, Dr. Rochester read an account of the illness of Dr. Morgan G. Lewis, who died of pyemia.

April 6, 1858. Election of officers: President, C. C. Wyckoff, vice-president, James M. Newman; secretary, Austin Flint, Jr.; treasurer, S. F. Mixer; librarian, B. H. Lemon. Primary board: Drs. Hawley, Eastman and King. Dr. White reported the successful restoration of the uterus after it had been inverted for six months. This operation had never before been successfully performed in this county. September 7th, Dr. White reported a case of inversion of the uterus of over fifteen years' standing, which he had restored to its normal place in fifty minutes, the patient being under the influence of chloroform. The woman died on the sixteenth day from general peritonitis. The autopsy, however, disclosed that the disease was a coincidence and not a sequence of the uterine restoration. There was no traumatism found as a result of the operation.

April 12, 1859.—Annual election. President, James M. Newman; vice-president, Thomas F. Rochester; secretary, Austin Flint, Jr.; treasurer, C. B. Hutchins; librarian, B. H. Lemon.

August 2, Dr. Frank Hastings Hamilton expressed the opinion that a person during sleep could not be anesthetised by chloroform. This declaration gave rise to some discussion, most of the members coinciding with the views of Dr. Hamilton. December 6th, Dr. Hamilton introduced Dr. William K. Scott, an old and honored physician of Buffalo, for some years retired from the practice of his profession, yet who in his 72d year possessed so firm a nerve, an eye so undimmed, that he was daily in the habit of executing caligraphy in a manner most wonderful and pleasing. Dr. Scott stated that he had practised this exercise for the purpose of preserving and improving his eyes. He then presented for inspection 1,391 words written upon a circular card, 57-100 of an inch in diameter; each letter was beautifully and distinctly formed. Dr. Scott was president of the Medical Society of the County of Erie in 1844.

April 3, 1860. Election of officers: President, Thomas F. Rochester; vice-president, C. C. F. Gay; secretary, William Treat; treasurer, J. F. Miner; librarian, William Ring. Primary board: Frank H. Hamilton, Sanford Eastman, Henry Nichell.

April 2, 1861. Election of officers: President, C. C. F. Gay; vice-president, James P. White; secretary, J. F. Miner. August 6th, Dr. William Treat, who had just returned from Washington,

where he had assisted in dressing the wounded that were brought into Fort Runyon, July 22d, after the battle of Bull Run, gave an account of that service. He stated that very few capital operations were made, as most of the wounded were able to walk. One amputation near the shoulder well dressed arrived from the field, and several soldiers with their forearms in temporary splints also came in on foot. The whole number dressed was about 125. Dr. Charles H. Wilcox, surgeon of the 21st regiment, and Dr. Joseph A. Peters, assistant surgeon, were actively employed, while Dr. Frank H. Hamilton, surgeon of the 31st N. Y., spent a portion of a forenoon at Fort Runyon. Dr. Treat went next day to the city hospital where he performed a similar service. September 3d, Drs. Gould, Samo and Ring, committee, presented resolutions upon the death of Dr. William Treat. This skilful physician, who had been a resident of Buffalo for twenty years, died soon after the last meeting of the association at which he gave an account of his service with the wounded at Fort Runyon.

April 1, 1862—Election of officers. President, James P. White; vice-president, H. M. Congar; secretary, J. F. Miner; treasurer, James B. Samo; librarian, William Gould.

At a meeting held January 6, 1863, Dr. P. H. Strong gave an account of his observations while on duty with the army in the field. He spent most of his time at Frederick, Md., in taking care of the sick and wounded after the battles of South Mountain and Antietam. He said the operations on the field were successfully, many times beautifully, done and that the wounded for the most part did well afterward. This statement applied especially to primary operations. His remarks were reported in full and received the commendation of the members present. At the annual meeting, April 7, 1863, the following-named officers were elected: President, H. M. Congar; vice-president, James B. Samo; secretary, J. F. Miner; treasurer, C. C. Wyckoff; librarian, J. B. Samo; primary board, Sanford Eastman, Henry Nichell, M. Shaw. The committee on fee bill, T. T. Lockwood and James P. White, reported in favor of increasing the fee for visits from one dollar to one dollar and fifty cents, and for office prescriptions from fifty cents to one dollar. This advance the committee affirmed was justified on account of the depreciation of currency and a proportionate rise in the price of the necessaries of life, whereupon the report was adopted.

At a meeting held May 5, 1863, Dr. White presented a specimen of extrauterine pregnancy, sent to him by Dr. Lauderdale, of Geneseo.

In commenting upon the condition Dr. White advocated abdominal section for the purpose of stopping hemorrhage and removing debris from the abdomen, and even before rupture he regarded the operation justifiable and he remarked that some way should be devised for saving women after this accident. Thus early did Dr. White foreshadow the present practice in such cases.

At a meeting of the physicians of Buffalo, held February 12, 1864, resolutions of respect to the memory of Dr. William H. Butler were adopted. Dr. Butler had been on duty as acting assistant surgeon at Armory Square Hospital, Washington, and his colleagues in that service sent a testimonial that was published in the *BUFFALO MEDICAL JOURNAL* with the proceedings of the meeting.

Annual meeting, April, 1864. Dr. James B. Samo was elected president; William Ring, vice-president; Joseph A. Peters, secretary; T. T. Lockwood, treasurer; T. M. Johnson, librarian.

Annual meeting, April, 1865. Election of officers: President, William Ring; vice-president, William Gould; secretary, Joseph A. Peters; treasurer, C. C. Wyckoff; librarian, James B. Samo.

August 1st. Dr. John S. Trowbridge presented a copy of the tables of measurements of men examined at the local Provost Marshal's office, which he as surgeon had been required to make and file in the Provost Marshal General's office at Washington. December 5th, Dr. Joseph A. Peters resigned the office of secretary and Dr. Thomas M. Johnson was elected to fill the vacancy.

February 6, 1866. Dr. Thomas F. Rochester introduced a resolution that was adopted, urging every member of the profession to attend a meeting February 13th, to take action respecting sanitary measures proper to be instituted for the welfare and protection of the citizens of Buffalo during the ensuing summer. The meeting was held on the date named, a committee appointed to confer with the mayor and board of health on the subject indicated, and an address of instructions sent out to the public.

Annual meeting, April 3, 1866. President, William Gould; vice-president, John S. Trowbridge; secretary, T. M. Johnson; treasurer, T. T. Lockwood; librarian, James B. Samo. July 3d, there were no communications to be read at the meeting, but the propriety of a revision of the constitution and by-laws was discussed. September 4th, the question was brought up in reference to druggists receiving a percentage on physicians' prescriptions, whereupon Dr. Miner expressed the belief that in Buffalo druggists were conducting an honorable business, and that he had not known either a respect-

able druggist to offer, or a physician to accept, such a division of profits. October 2d, Dr. Joshua R. Lothrop presented a paper in which he related a case of an alleged mistake of an apothecary at Lockport in putting up a prescription. Dr. Clark, of Lockport, the prescribing physician, had ordered fluid extract of uva ursi in doses of about twelve drops, but the apothecary put up fluid extract of veratrum viride. After taking two doses the patient was seized with alarming symptoms. Subsequently the patient sued the apothecary and obtained a verdict of \$800 damages. The paper of Dr. Lothrop appears in full in the *BUFFALO MEDICAL JOURNAL*, October, 1866. December 4th,—a discussion was had over the propriety of appointing a member at each meeting to designate a subject for consideration at the next meeting and who should prepare himself to lead in such discussion. Dr. Miner was elected and initiated the course at the next regular meeting.

February 5, 1867. Dr. Miner opened a discussion on surgical remedies—vesicants, rubefacients, setons, issues and the like. Some of the members, among whom were Drs. Congar, Strong and Cronyn, were surprised at the assault Dr. Miner made on some of these time-honored therapeutic measures. Dr. Miner remarked that he did not desire to defend the paper, but preferred to leave the objections to it unanswered.

March 5th. Dr. Rochester reported the fact that he had never seen influenza prevail with so much of an epidemic character as at present, stating that the disease was not confined to children, but that many old people suffered from it and that in many cases it became complicated with pneumonia.

Annual meeting, April, 1867. President, Sanford Eastman; vice-president, Joshua R. Lothrop; secretary, T. M. Johnson; librarian, James B. Samo. May 7th, Dr. Gould, as retiring president, delivered an address in which he referred to the fact that during the ten years preceding, the association had lost nearly one-fourth of its members by death. Their names were as follows: Drs. Bissell, Bryant Burwell, Lewis, Newman, Sprague, Josiah Trowbridge, Treat, Wilcox, Lockwood, Howell and Butler. September 3d, Dr. Gay read a letter from Dr. Hamilton, in which he deprecated the prolonged use of splints in cases of fractures near joints, stating that it was his own custom to begin passive motion as soon as the acute inflammation had subsided, generally as early as the fourteenth day, and to lay aside the splints as soon as they could safely be dispensed with.



December 10th. Dr. Rochester moved that the secretary notify the insurance agents of Buffalo that after January 1, 1868, the fee for a certificate in life insurance as family physician in all cases would be \$5, chargeable to the company for whom the examination is made.

January 7, 1868. A resolution was introduced pledging the hearty concurrence of the association in the efforts making to secure the passage of a law in the legislature, that may tend to regulate the study and practice of dentistry and to protect the people of this state from unskilful dental operations.

Annual meeting, April 7, 1868. Election of officers: President, Joshua R. Lothrop; vice-president, T. T. Lockwood; secretary, T. M. Johnson; treasurer, C. F. A. Nichol; librarian, James B. Samo. November 3d, Dr. C. Diehl was elected treasurer to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of Dr. C. F. A. Nichol.

January 5, 1869. A committee, consisting of J. S. Trowbridge, James P. White, J. R. Lothrop, T. M. Johnson and John Cronyn, was appointed to obtain portraits of the ex-presidents of the association and of deceased members of the profession of Buffalo.

Annual meeting, April 6, 1869. Election of officers: President, Julius F. Miner; vice-president, S. W. Wetmore; secretary, T. M. Johnson; treasurer, C. Diehl; librarian, James B. Samo. May 4th, resolutions introduced by Dr. Miner were passed unanimously, directing that hereafter the fee for examination in life insurance should be \$5 when made at the offices of physicians, and \$2 additional when the examination is made elsewhere. Also that it should be regarded as a breach of confidence for druggists to renew prescriptions upon which is written "not to be renewed" or any words to that effect. July 6th, Dr. F. W. Abbott read a note that he intended to send to the medical profession announcing himself as a specialist in the practice of ophthalmology. Dr. White remarked that he saw no harm in his having the note forwarded to the members of the county medical society, in which opinion Dr. Miner coincided. July 23d. The death of Dr. Joshua R. Lothrop having occurred on that day it was announced and appropriate memorial resolutions were adopted.

Annual meeting, April 5, 1870. President, S. W. Wetmore; vice-president, T. M. Johnson; secretary, William C. Phelps; treasurer, C. Diehl; librarian, J. B. Samo. On motion of Dr. Rochester the secretary was authorized to procure an album to contain the photographs of the members. The portrait committee was continued, granted further time and empowered to purchase portraits of deceased members when necessary. Dr. White, in discussing a

case presented by Dr. Rochester, said that he wished to bear testimony to the accuracy and acuteness of Dr. Rochester in the diagnosis of diseases of the appendix, of which he had seen many proofs before the present instance.

October 4th. Dr. Milton G. Potter reported five ovariectomies in the practice of Dr. White. Four of these cases recovered and one, which proved to be complicated with malignant disease, died.

March 7, 1871. Dr. White announced the death of Dr. J. Herman Bird, of Sioux City, Ia., formerly a resident of Buffalo. Dr. Rochester moved that Dr. Sanford Eastman, at present residing in California, and Dr. H. P. Babcock, also residing in California, be appointed delegates to the American Medical Association at its annual meeting, to be held at San Francisco, September, 1871. The motion prevailed.

Annual meeting, April, 1871. Election of officers: President, T. M. Johnson; vice-president, John Cronyn; secretary, William C. Phelps; librarian, J. B. Samo.

Annual meeting, April 2, 1872. Election of officers: President, John Cronyn; vice-president, John Hauenstein; secretary, Leon F. Harvey; treasurer, B. H. Daggett; librarian, J. B. Samo. In retiring from the presidential chair Dr. T. M. Johnson took occasion to review the sanitary condition of Buffalo. He criticised the defective drainage, the condition of areas, courts, alleys, and streets, and animadverted upon the presence of pig sties, stables, manure heaps and cellars containing water and decaying vegetable matter, the Hamburg canal, which we have always with us, the milk supply and many other subjects of importance, affirming that there had been no annual report of the health physician for eight or ten years. The address attracted the attention of the association, and a committee was appointed, consisting of Drs. Strong, Rochester and Miner, to confer with the health authorities concerning the issuance of an annual report. May 7th, this committee reported that they had succeeded in accomplishing the object for which they were appointed, and asked to be discharged, which was so ordered.

Annual meeting, April 1, 1873. Election of officers: President, John Hauenstein; vice-president, J. N. Brown; secretary, L. F. Harvey; treasurer, J. J. Walsh; librarian, J. B. Samo. Dr. Cronyn remarked in retiring from the chair that he thought a live society ought to have a permanent, comfortable home, a library and hold frequent meetings. It seemed to be the opinion of many of the mem-

bers present, as expressed in their remarks, that the condition of the association was one of apathy and that it was fast approaching desuetude. Dr. Samo remarked that the Society of Natural Sciences appeared to have nearly monopolised the rooms in which the meetings were held, and it would seem as though the association ought to have a room of its own.

Annual meeting, April, 1874. Election of officers: President, James P. White; vice-president, William Gould; secretary, E. R. Barnes; treasurer, J. J. Walsh; librarian, P. H. Strong. May 5th, Dr. White, on assuming the chair, stated that having been absent from the city at the time of the last meeting, when he was elected president, he had missed that opportunity to thank the association for the honor conferred. He had assisted in promoting the interests of the association for more than twenty-five years, and had taken an active part in the proceedings, and in so doing had spent many of the pleasantest hours of his life. After referring to his association with the two Flints, Hamilton, Hunt, Wilcox, Newman and others, he advocated employing a stenographic reporter, who should, under the direction of the secretary make accurate reports of the proceedings. Nothing, he said, contributed more to the success of a society than full and accurate records concerning its work. After some further general remarks concerning the importance of specialties in medicine, the regular order was taken. On motion of Dr. Miner it was ordered that hereafter the minutes be handed by the secretary to the editor of the *BUFFALO MEDICAL JOURNAL* for publication. November 3d, it was voted that invitations be extended to the members of the medical class at the college who are preparing to graduate at the close of the present lecture course, to be present if they desired at the regular meetings of the association.

February 9, 1875, a special meeting was held, at which there was a large attendance, to consider the prevalent excitement concerning scarlet fever. The President, Dr. White, in announcing the object of the meeting, referred to various methods by which the infection may be carried even to remote places. He cited an instance in which a woman, who had been acting as a nurse in a scarlet fever case at Mendon, where she wore a woolen dress, that she brought safely packed in her trunk, came into the family of Dr. Hunt where she also wore the dress daily. Dr. Hunt's daughter was taken sick with scarlet fever and died, not another case having occurred in the vicinity nor in the city at the time so far as known. A lengthy discussion was held, in which many members participated. A summary

of several points of importance was prepared for publication in the newspapers.

Annual meeting, April, 1875. Election of officers: President, William Gould; vice-president, C. C. Wyckoff; secretary, E. N. Brush; treasurer, Joseph Fowler.

February 1, 1876.—Dr. Henry R. Hopkins read a paper relating to the sanitary authorities of Buffalo, which concluded with a resolution creating a committee of three, to be known as the sanitary committee, whose duty should be to investigate the regulations of the Buffalo health department and all matters pertaining to the sanitary government of the city, to report at the next annual meeting, with such recommendations as might be deemed necessary. The chair appointed Drs. Hopkins, Folwell and Barnes as members of the committee.

Annual meeting, April 4, 1876. Election of officers: President, C. C. Wyckoff; vice-president, E. R. Barnes; secretary, E. N. Brush; treasurer, Joseph Fowler; librarian, J. B. Samo.

Annual meeting, April, 1877. Election of officers: President, E. R. Barnes; vice-president, Thomas Lothrop; secretary, E. N. Brush. July 3d, in the course of the discussion of a paper by Dr. H. R. Hopkins on spontaneous generation, reference was made by Dr. Rochester to Prof. Lister's address on antiseptic surgery at the International Medical Congress, at Philadelphia. Dr. Miner then remarked that surgeons were constantly reporting new methods of dressing and treating wounds claiming wonderful results, yet under each of several plans—namely, the open method, the method of Lister, the hermetically sealed plan, and immersion in hot water, all so different, there were yet substantially the same results obtained. This appears to have been the first discussion of so-called Listerism—antiseptic surgery—by the association.

Annual meeting, April, 1878. Election of officers: President, Thomas Lothrop; vice-president, John Hauenstein; secretary, Joseph Fowler; treasurer, F. E. L. Brecht; librarian, P. H. Strong.

Annual meeting, April, 1879. Election of officers: President, Lucien Howe; vice-president, W. W. Miner; secretary, Joseph Fowler; treasurer, F. E. L. Brecht; librarian, James B. Samo. November 5th, Dr. Rochester read a paper on Pulmonary diseases of elevator employees. This was the first time attention had been thus publicly called to the fact that workers in elevators were especially liable to diseases of the air passages. On motion of Dr. White a committee of five was appointed, consisting of Drs. Rochester,



White, O'Brien, Davidson and Hauenstein, that should take the subject of Dr. Rochester's paper into consideration, enlist public sympathy on behalf of a reform, and if necessary strive to secure legislation on the subject. At this meeting a communication was presented from Mr. J. N. Larned, superintendent of the Buffalo Library, to the effect that the library committee desired to make purchases of books and periodicals serviceable to students and practitioners of medicine, and the opinion of the association was asked concerning the plan as well as instructions requested regarding the selection of books. On motion of Dr. Wyckoff, a committee consisting of Drs. Wyckoff, Rochester, Lothrop, Abbott and Bartlett was appointed to confer with the library committee before mentioned in regard to the choice of medical books.

December 2d, Hon. George W. Clinton read a paper on the subject of malpractice. A large number was in attendance and an interesting discussion followed.

March 2, 1880. A preamble and resolutions, relating to the Hamburg Canal, introduced by Dr. White, was adopted. The purport of the resolutions was to the effect that the common council be urged to take immediate steps toward abating the nuisance. Several persons were present who were not members of the association, among whom were Messrs. E. S. Hawley, P. P. Pratt, and Mr. Young, the city engineer. All these gentlemen concurred with the members in their views concerning the importance of obliterating the Hamburg Canal.

Annual meeting, April 6, 1880. Election of officers: President, Lucien Howe; vice-president, A. H. Briggs; secretary, Dougald Macniel; treasurer, F. E. L. Brecht; librarian, J. B. Samo. Hon. Charles Beckwith read a paper entitled, Testimony of medical experts. September 2d, Dr. William D. Granger read a paper entitled, State regulation of the practice of medicine. On motion of Dr. White a committee was appointed consisting of Drs. Granger, Barker and Keene, to obtain from some competent member of the bar a clear interpretation of the existing registration act. At a meeting held September 7th this committee reported with an opinion from Judge Clinton, whereupon a communication was sent to the Medical Society of the County of Erie, informing it of the opinion of Judge Clinton on the subject of the new medical registration law.

Annual meeting, April 5, 1881. Election of officers: President, A. M. Barker; vice-president, A. K. Davidson; secretary,

Dougald Macniel; treasurer, F. E. L. Brecht; librarian, James B. Samo.

Annual meeting, April, 1882. Election of officers: President, A. R. Davidson; vice-president, John Cronyn; secretary, C. M. Daniels; treasurer, F. E. L. Brecht; librarian, James B. Samo.

July 1, 1882. Dr. A. R. Davidson read a paper entitled, Sewer gas and its dangers. This led to considerable discussion, the members concurring with Dr. Davidson in his views concerning the bearing of sewer gas on public health.

March 6th, 1883. Dr. Julius Pohlman read a paper entitled, Geology in sanitary science, in the course of which he pointed out the relation of soil to drainage and the importance of properly constructed impervious sewers.

Annual meeting, April 3, 1883. Election of officers: President, John Cronyn; vice-president, F. W. Bartlett; secretary, C. M. Daniels; treasurer, F. E. L. Brecht; librarian, J. B. Samo.

Annual meeting, April 1, 1884. Election of officers: President, F. W. Bartlett; vice-president, Charles G. Stockton; secretary, Frederick Peterson; treasurer, F. E. L. Brecht; librarian, James B. Samo. July 15th, a resolution was passed to the effect that the *BUFFALO MEDICAL JOURNAL* be requested to publish the proceedings of the association regularly and that the secretary be required to transmit to the *JOURNAL* his record of each meeting. August 5th. A resolution censuring the newspaper press was passed concerning an article that had been printed in one of the morning papers, in which public attention was directed toward the private affairs of two families in the city, and which was criticised as a wanton invasion of the rights of the individual and home.

*(Continued next month.)*

## CHRONIC FOLLICULAR PROSTATITIS.

By CHARLES FERDINAND DURAND, B. A., M. B., Buffalo, N. Y.

THE term prostatitis is often loosely used to denote several different pathological conditions, each of which is characterised by more or less distinctive signs and symptoms. This is the more to be regretted as the treatment beneficial in one of these morbid states may be useless or injurious in another. For this reason the various diseased processes peculiar to the posterior urethra, seminal vesicles

stant of the effects observed from thyroid administration and the effects of the remedy can hardly be said to be manifested unless the pulse rises by several beats per minute. Sometimes palpitation and irregularity are observed, hence it is necessary in the administration of the drug to begin with a small dose and gradually increase it. Among the symptoms produced by too large doses are headache, pains in the limbs, nausea, diarrhea and palpitation.

329 FRANKLIN STREET.

## A CENTURY OF MEDICAL HISTORY IN THE COUNTY OF ERIE—1800-1900.

By WILLIAM WARREN POTTER, M. D., Buffalo, N. Y.

*Pioneer Physicians—Medical Societies—Medical Colleges—Hospitals—Medical Journals—Medical Officers of the Civil War—Women Physicians—History of Homeopathy—Individual Members of the Profession.*

*[Continued from the September edition.]*

January 6, 1885, Dr. Frank Hamilton Potter was elected secretary to fill a vacancy occasioned by the resignation of Dr. Peterson. The committee on midwives reported a corrected bill to regulate their practice, and on motion it was voted to ask the president of the Medical Society of the County of Erie to call a special meeting of that body for the consideration of this bill.

Annual meeting, April 17, 1885.—Election of officers. President, Charles G. Stockton; vice-president, William Warren Potter; treasurer, F. E. L. Brecht; secretary, F. H. Potter; librarian, J. B. Samo. May 5th, the president appointed Drs. F. W. Hinkel, J. W. Putnam and E. H. Long as the standing committee on finance for the ensuing year. July 7th, on motion of Dr. Van Peyma, a committee consisting of Drs. Hopkins, Stockton, W. W. Potter, Davidson and Cary, was appointed to consider statements found in the annual report of the Buffalo Hospital of the Sisters of Charity that had been challenged. August 4th, this committee made a report which was approved by the association.

Annual meeting, April, 1886.—Election of officers: President, William Warren Potter; vice-president, J. B. Coakley; secretary, F. R. Campbell; librarian, Lucien Howe.

Annual meeting, April 5, 1887.—Election of officers: President, J. B. Coakley; vice-president, P. W. Van Peyma; secretary, C. G. Steele; treasurer, F. E. L. Brecht; librarian, Lucien Howe. On motion of Dr. A. Dagenais a building committee was appointed to

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solicit funds, select a site and make plans for the erection of a hall or home for the medical profession of the city. A committee was appointed by the chair to nominate the building committee, consisting of Drs. DeLancey Rochester, F. S. Crego and H. R. Hopkins. May 3d this committee reported the following names for members of the building committee: Drs. A. Dagenais, John Cronyn, Lucien Howe, William Warren Potter, Roswell Park, Conrad Diehl and Charles Cary.

Annual meeting, April, 1888.—Election of officers: President, P. W. Van Peyma; vice-president, A. A. Hubbell; secretary, W. H. Bergtold; treasurer, F. E. L. Brecht; librarian, Lucien Howe. November, 1888, Dr. Thomas Lothrop presented a memorial of Dr. F. R. Campbell, who died September 14, 1888, aged 28 years.

Annual meeting, April 2, 1889.—Election of officers: President, A. A. Hubbell; vice-president, M. B. Folwell; secretary, W. H. Bergtold; treasurer, F. E. L. Brecht; librarian, Lucien Howe. May 7, 1889, the president, Dr. Hubbell, delivered an address entitled, The Buffalo Medical and Surgical Association; retrospective and prospective. On this occasion Drs. George N. Burwell and J. B. Samo, the only surviving founders of the association, sat upon the platform by special invitation.

Annual meeting, April 1, 1890.—Election of officers: President, A. A. Hubbell; vice-president, William C. Phelps; Secretary, W. H. Bergtold; treasurer, F. E. L. Brecht; librarian, W. H. Heath.

Annual meeting, April, 1891.—Election of officers: President, William C. Phelps; vice-president, C. C. Frederick; secretary, W. Scott Renner; treasurer, F. E. L. Brecht; librarian, J. B. Coakley.

Annual meeting, April 5, 1892.—Election of officers: President, C. C. Frederick; vice-president, H. E. Hayd; secretary, William G. Ring; treasurer, F. E. L. Brecht; librarian, W. C. Callanan.

The association held a regular monthly meeting, May 10, 1892, and another June 7, 1892, both at the Hotel Iroquois. These were the last meetings of the organisation, as it had voted at a special meeting, held May 17, 1892, to unite with three other societies in forming the Buffalo Academy of Medicine. This association became the surgical section of the new organisation, and, under the compact, the officers of the association, elected April 5th, were continued as officers of the section on surgery.

#### BUFFALO OBSTETRICAL SOCIETY.

On invitation, a number of physicians met at the office of Dr. William Warren Potter, January 27, 1884, to consider the propriety

of organising a medical society for the consideration of subjects pertaining to obstetrics, diseases of women and pediatrics. They voted to organise the Buffalo Obstetrical Society and the first regular meeting of the new society was held February 25, 1884, at the residence of Dr. Potter. Its membership was limited to twenty-four.

The following-named officers were elected: President, William Warren Potter; vice-president, Rollin L. Banta; secretary and treasurer, George E. Fell. This was the first special medical society organised in Buffalo and it continued its work for eight years. Its proceedings were published during the greater part of this time in the *BUFFALO MEDICAL JOURNAL*, and they form an interesting chapter in the medical history of the period. It was the custom of this society, as of most private medical societies, to meet at the houses of its members in rotation, and usually a collation was provided by the host after the scientific work was finished. When, in 1892, the Buffalo Academy of Medicine was organised, the obstetrical society was merged into it as a section, and its last meeting was held June 28, 1892, at the residence of Dr. Eugene A. Smith.

#### BUFFALO ACADEMY OF MEDICINE.

The propriety of creating a medical society with the foregoing title, by grouping a number of associate societies under one administration, had been discussed for some time previously, but the proposition did not take final root until May 17, 1892, when the Buffalo Academy of Medicine was founded. It was formed out of the Buffalo Medical and Surgical Association, which became the surgical section; the Obstetric Society, that became the section on obstetrics, gynecology and pediatrics; the Pathological Society, that became the section on anatomy, physiology and pathology; and the Clinical Society, that became the section on medicine, materia medica and therapeutics.

As these four several societies were already in existence, it became necessary to obtain their consent to a proposed union, which was done prior to the date before-mentioned, and the June, 1892, meetings of the several bodies were the last they held as distinct organisations. It was provided that the general meetings of the academy should be held four times a year—namely, in March, June, September and December, and that each of the constituent bodies or sections should hold regular monthly meetings. Hence there would be one meeting in each week, and these occur every Tuesday evening.

The first officers of the academy, elected June 21, 1892, were:



President, DeLancey Rochester; secretary, William C. Krauss; treasurer, Eugene A. Smith; trustees, James W. Putnam, Alphonse Dagenais and Roswell Park.

The meetings of the academy and of its several sections have been continued until the present time with a constantly increasing membership, and interesting proceedings have been varied by an occasional invitation to a nonresident, who has sometimes come from a distance to present a paper before one of the sections.

The fact that the academy has not published its proceedings with regularity makes it impossible to give as complete a sketch of this body as would be done could official or accurate data be obtained. The officers of the academy for 1898-'99: President, Dr. Roswell Park; secretary, Dr. Thomas F. Dwyer; treasurer, Dr. Charles S. Jewett; trustees, Dr. B. G. Long (three years), Dr. Marcel Hartwig (two years), Dr. DeLancey Rochester (one year).

#### PRIVATE MEDICAL SOCIETIES.

In addition to the foregoing there are also a number of private medical societies that hold regular meetings and do active and efficient work in promoting medical science. The first of these to organise was the Medical Club, that meets on alternate Wednesday evenings. The next was the Medical Union, which meets the third Tuesday in every month. The Roswell Park Medical Club is another society of this class, composed of younger physicians, that is in a flourishing condition. The Physicians' Society is still another, with its membership limited to women physicians. Perhaps the Buffalo Microscopical Society ought to be mentioned, though this is a branch of the Society of Natural Sciences. It, however, engages the attention of a number of physicians, and helps to stimulate the science of microscopy. The private societies are entertained at the houses of the members in rotation, and after the scientific work is disposed of a collation is usually provided.

#### II. MEDICAL COLLEGES.

Though the subject of establishing a medical college at Buffalo had been agitated previously during several years, formal steps preparatory to the application for a charter were not taken until the autumn of 1845. In the winter of 1846 authority was granted by the legislature to establish a medical school under the name and title of the Medical Department of the University of Buffalo. Hon. Nathan K. Hall, afterward postmaster-general, was then a member of the State Assembly, and it was mainly through his efforts that the

charter was obtained. The first council of the university was composed of the following-named gentlemen: Ira A. Blossom, Isaac Sherman, Theodotus Burwell, James O. Putnam, Gaius B. Rich, William A. Bird, George R. Babcock, Herman A. Tucker, Joseph G. Masten, Thomas M. Foote, John D. Shepard, Millard Fillmore.



*Millard Fillmore*

Elbridge G. Spaulding, Orson Phelps, Orsamus H. Marshall and George W. Clinton.

Public announcement of the success of the enterprise was made in the *BUFFALO MEDICAL JOURNAL* for September, 1846, in which it was stated that the medical department had been fully organized by creating seven professorships, to which the council of the university had made the following appointments: Chemistry and pharmacy

James Hadley; physiology and medical jurisprudence, Charles B. Coventry; general and special anatomy, James Webster; pathology and materia medica, Charles Alfred Lee; principles and practice of



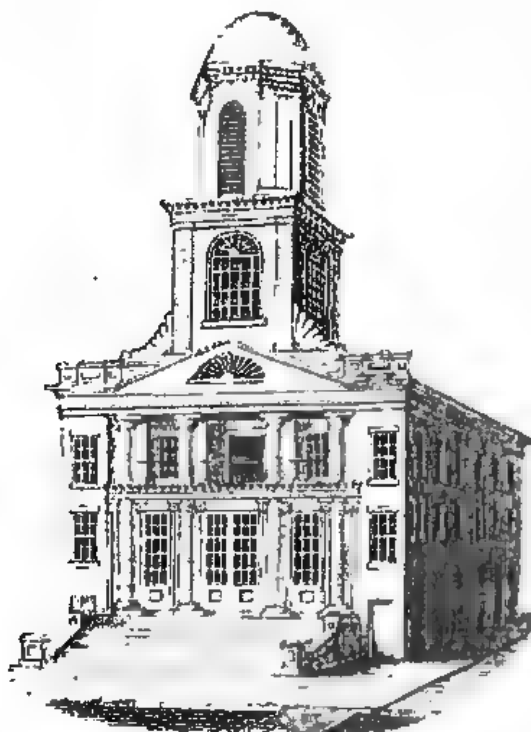
HON. JAMES O. PUTNAM, CHANCELLOR OF U. OF H.

surgery, Frank Hastings Hamilton; obstetrics and diseases of women and children, James Platt White; principles and practice of medicine and clinical medicine, Austin Flint. Corydon L. Ford was appointed demonstrator of anatomy. The first five teachers above

named were holding similar chairs in Geneva Medical College, an institution that soon afterward was discontinued. Dr. Hamilton removed to Buffalo in 1845, Dr. Webster retained his residence in Rochester, Dr. Coventry his at Utica, while James Hadley's son George delivered the chemistry lectures from the beginning, and was soon appointed to the chair.

The chief promoters of the college enterprise were Drs. White, Flint and Hamilton, who were ably seconded by Mr. O. H. Marshall

and several other prominent citizens. Millard Fillmore, afterward president of the United States, was the first chancellor of the university, an office which he continued to fill until his death, March 8, 1874. He was succeeded by Orsamus H. Marshall, and he by E. Carlton Sprague, who in turn was followed by James O. Putnam, the present incumbent, who has been a member of the council from the outset. This was the beginning of the first permanently successful effort to establish in Buffalo



FIRST BUFFALO MEDICAL COLLEGE, WASHINGTON  
AND SENECA STREETS.

an educational institution above the grade of common schools.

The structure occupied by the college during its first three academic years, known as the first Baptist Church, then stood on the corner of Seneca and Washington streets, the site of the present post-office building. The first course of medical lectures opened February 24, 1847, with an attendance of sixty-six registered students, one of

whom was Mr. L. G. Sellstedt, the distinguished artist of Buffalo, who took a special course. The first commencement was held at the First Presbyterian church, June 16, 1847, at which Hon. Millard Fillmore, chancellor, after a brief address, conferred the degree of doctor of medicine upon seventeen gentlemen, whose names were as follows: George Abbott, M. H. Andrews, H. W. Barrett, Z. A. Blake, John P. Dudley, Sidney A. Foss, H. D. Garvin, John Hardy, James E. King, S. G. Rogers, Wells Taber and J. A. Whiting. Of these Dr. Abbott is still living and engaged in the practice of his profession at Hamburg.

The address to the graduates was delivered by the dean of the medical faculty, Prof. Frank Hastings Hamilton, the exercises were interspersed with music, and closed with a benediction by the Rev. Mr. Schuyler of St. John's church. These were the first literary exercises of the kind ever witnessed in Buffalo, and they were attended by a large concourse of prominent citizens.

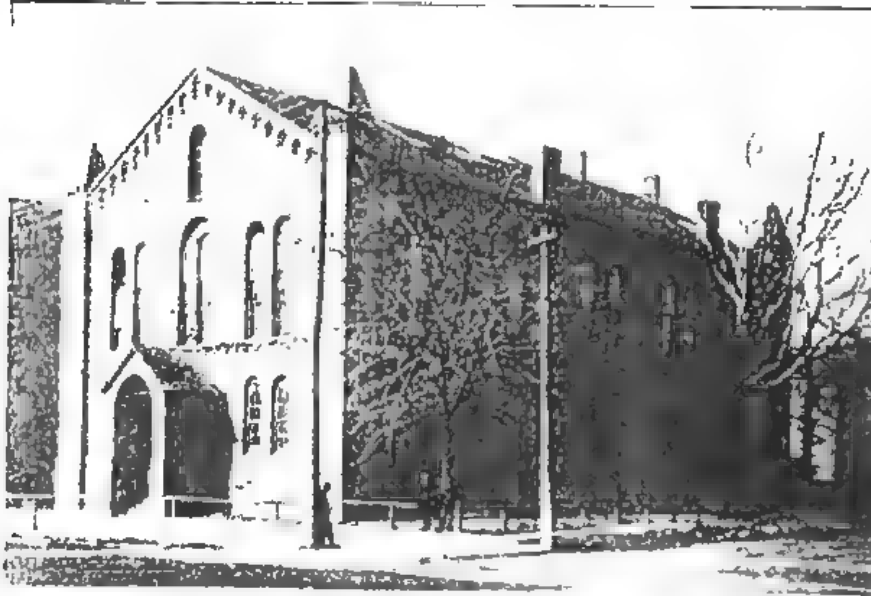
At the second annual commencement, June 14, 1848, there were thirty-two graduates out of a total attendance of ninety-five students. In the absence of the chancellor, Dr. Thomas M. Foote, the vice-chancellor, conferred the degrees, and Professor Austin Flint delivered the address to the graduating class. Among those to receive medical degrees on this occasion was Dr. C. C. Wyckoff, who is at present in active professional practice in Buffalo.

The church structure referred to was used by the college during its first three academic years. By this time, however, the necessity presented itself for increased accommodations, which culminated in locating the school in a building of its own. Public-spirited citizens were invited to contribute to the enterprise through the medium of a subscription list that was circulated. This was headed by A. D. Patchen, who subscribed \$500; next came Jesse Ketchum, who gave \$600, the largest single donation, and then followed in their order the names of Albert H. Tracy, George W. Tift, Eldridge G. Spaulding and Jabez Goodell, who each gave \$200. There were eighty citizens who subscribed \$100 each, and the remainder was raised in sums of \$60 and \$40, until the aggregate subscription reached \$12,000. The State appropriated \$2,000, which made a sufficient amount to justify the commencement of the construction of the new edifice. Meanwhile land was purchased at the corner of Main and Virginia streets, a location then quite outside of the city, and the construction of the building was begun under the most inspiring auspices. It was completed in season for the fourth lecture course, 1849-50, at a cost of



about \$15,000. It would be interesting to trace the history of the college from this time forward, but it must suffice to record a few of the important events that have occurred during its existence.

It was during its fourth year that Dr. White introduced demonstrative or clinical midwifery into the college curriculum, a method of teaching that had already been established in Europe, but had not been attempted before in this country. Part of the plan was as follows: A woman, two weeks before confinement, entered the janitor's apartments, where she was boarded and cared for by the janitor's



SECOND BUFFALO MEDICAL COLLEGE, MAIN AND VIRGINIA STREETS.

wife. After labor began the graduating class, twenty-two in number, assembled in an adjoining room, and one by one under the supervision of Dr. White were admitted to the confinement room and were permitted to make vaginal examinations during the progress of labor. On the termination of the second stage all were assembled in the lying-in room and permitted to witness the passage of the head over the perineum, as well as the method employed to support the latter. This was all, there was no undue exposure of the woman and she made a rapid convalescence: yet seldom has an event occurred that so completely shook the foundations of society in any city as did this.

Newspapers commented upon it, doctors denounced it as immoral, and a suit for libel followed. A scathing critique signed "L" appeared in one of the daily newspapers, reflecting so intemperately upon Dr. White's course that he promptly brought suit for libel against Dr. Horatio N. Loomis, the supposed author of the article; for it was known that Dr. Loomis had expressed himself verbally in opposition to this method of teaching. A trial ensued, lasting four days, able counsel appeared on both sides, two stenographers were employed by the complainant (this was before the days of court stenographers) and a full report was made and published to the world. Much stress had been laid by the counsel for the defendant upon the fact that "public opinion" placed the stamp of its emphatic disapproval upon the course of Dr. White. Mr. Justice Mullett, who presided at the trial, swept all such fallacies from the jury box in a terse and able charge which reached a climax of haughty eloquence in the following paragraph:

"Public opinion has not in Christendom been deemed a very safe agent in the administration of justice since it profaned the judgment seat and insulted Heaven by the cry of crucify Him! crucify Him!! Pilate, weak and time serving, disobeyed the dictates of his own conscience and followed the popular outcry which he mistook for public opinion. But the sacred history of that awful tragedy informs us that the chief priests and elders persuaded the multitude."

Dr. Loomis was acquitted, for it was proved that another had written the libel, but Dr. White was vindicated. His name will be handed down during all time as the first in America to attempt the clinical teaching of midwifery. Dr. White continued his work as a teacher from 1846 to 1881, during which time he inaugurated many methods of improvement in his specialty and successfully performed many difficult operations in abdominal and pelvic surgery. He was in advance of his time in many respects, and left a name that will always be conspicuous for having contributed much to the advancement of the science of medicine. He devised many ingenious instruments, and his obstetric forceps is well known throughout the land. Since his death, which occurred September 28, 1881, Dr. Matthew D. Mann, who was soon afterward appointed to the chair made vacant, has continued to teach obstetrics and gynecology in the university.

Dr. Frank Hastings Hamilton, who was the first teacher of surgery, held the chair until his removal to New York in 1860. During the fifteen years of his residence in Buffalo he did much original work that served to establish him among the first surgeons in the country and

he was ever afterward recognised as such. He published fracture tables and introduced new methods in the treatment of fractures, which laid the foundation for his classic treatise on fractures and dislocations that has been translated into several foreign languages.

Dr. Hamilton possessed special qualifications as a teacher and it is doubtful if his superior has ever been found in this country either in the amphitheatre or at the bedside.

After Dr. Hamilton's removal to New York, Dr. E. M. Moore, of Rochester, who had been teaching surgical pathology in the college for some years, was appointed to the chair of surgery. Professor Moore was an original thinker and an attractive teacher as well as a resourceful surgeon. He continued to occupy this chair until 1883 when he resigned on account of advancing years. Dr. Roswell Park, of Chicago, was appointed to fill the vacancy thus created and has been teaching in that capacity until the present time.

In 1867 the chair of special surgery was created and Dr. Julius F. Miner was invited to fill it. It was not long before Professor Miner developed popularity as a teacher and skill as a surgeon. He continued this work until failing health in 1884 compelled him to resign. In 1869, Dr. Miner demonstrated the feasibility and propriety of applying the principles of enucleation in the removal of ovarian tumors. This ingenious and scientific suggestion was adopted throughout the world whenever applicable and it made Professor Miner's name famous in literature.

In 1851, Dr. Coventry resigned the chair of physiology and Dr. John C. Dalton, Jr., was appointed to succeed him. Dalton had been a pupil of the great French physiologist, Bernard, and he at once instituted the methods of the latter in illustrating his lectures by vivisections before the class. This was the first time the method had been adopted in this country—a system of teaching which has since gained universal application. Dr. Dalton held this chair until 1858, when he went to New York and continued his work in that city. He became the author of a text-book on physiology that was almost universally adopted. He died at New York, February 12, 1889, aged 64 years, after having obtained conspicuous prominence as an author and teacher of physiology.

Dr. Austin Flint one of the founders of the college, taught the practice of medicine from 1846 to 1853. In the latter year he was invited to Louisville and subsequently to New Orleans, in both of which cities he taught internal medicine for several years. Finally, he went to New York and occupied the chair of practice of medicine

at the Bellevue Medical College until his death, March 13, 1886. He was a recognised authority in diseases of the chest and he reduced physical exploration to a scientific exactitude that had not been heard of before his time. His ear was so finely attuned to rhythmical sounds that he was enabled to detect minute chest râles that were not easily differentiated by others, and to give them a fixed and definite significance in the pathology of pulmonary diseases. He was a voluminous writer, his works have been recognised everywhere as standard authority, and have in some instances come to be regarded as classic. He specially distinguished himself in establishing the true nature of the infection of typhoid fever as early as 1843. A well at North Boston, N. Y., became poisoned by the excreta of a typhoid patient brought from Massachusetts. Twenty-one cases occurred in families living within a few rods of the well, from which they obtained their water supply, of whom seven died. Dr. Flint visited the scene, diagnosed and traced an infectious disease, then unknown in this region, from New England to that obscure hamlet, distinctly established its contagion, and pointed out its source. The published report became a classic in medical literature that will always be referred to, and it formed the basis of a series of essays afterward published by Prof. Flint on the subject of typhoid fever.

In 1853, Dr. Thomas F. Rochester, a native of the city that bears his name, who had lately been serving in Bellevue Hospital, was appointed professor of practice to fill the vacancy caused by Dr. Flint's removal. An incident in his life deserves to be recorded in this place. He was one of twelve young men who entered the hospital at Bellevue as unpaid assistants. Soon afterward a fearful pestilence invaded the wards, and at the close of the year seven of the little band had died while performing the duty named. They rode not down to the valley of death in a magnificent charge with banners and trumpets, like the historic 600 at Balaklava, but they went down to a pestilential battlefield just as consciously, just as heroically. No mausoleum, no obelisk, no monumental bronze marks their resting place to perpetuate their deeds. Only on a mural tablet at Bellevue may be read the record of this great martyrdom. The facts and circumstances are recorded here as received from an intimate friend of Dr. Rochester who was familiar with the circumstances. Dr. Rochester did much to advance the science of medicine, and was one of the most conscientious and progressive teachers in the college. He continued to perform his labors until within a few months of his death, which occurred May 24, 1887, when he was 63 years

of age. He was succeeded by Dr. Charles G. Stockton, who still occupies the chair of medicine.

Dr. Corydon L. Ford, who afterward attained conspicuous eminence as an anatomist, resigned the demonstratorship of anatomy in 1853, and Dr. Sanford B. Hunt, of Mendon, N. Y., was appointed to fill the vacancy. The following year Dr. Hunt was advanced to the professorship of anatomy, which he held until 1858. He was a man of science and made anatomy an interesting subject to his pupils.



MILTON GROSVENOR POTTER, M. D.

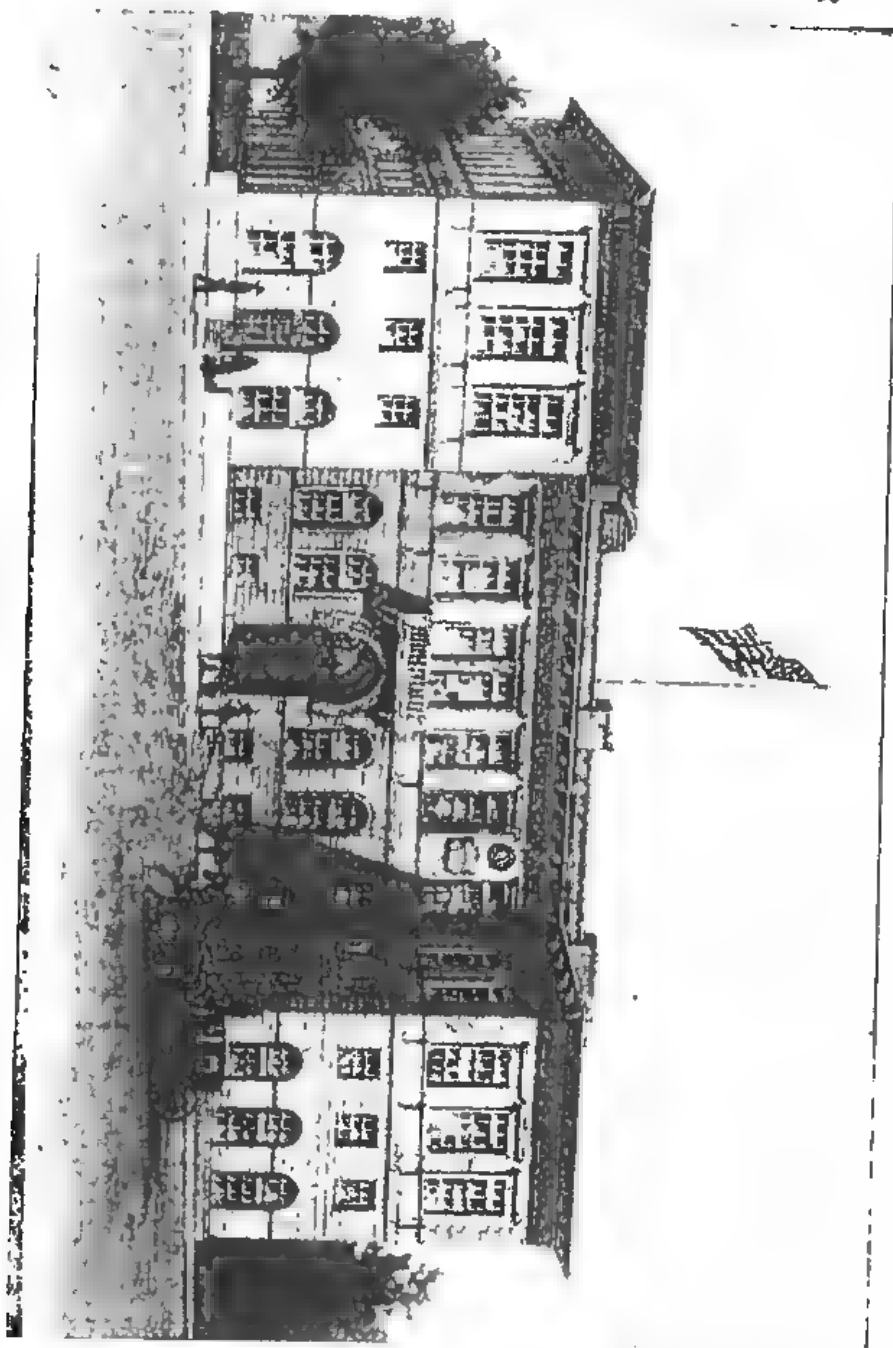
Instead of the usual dry methods of teaching, he adopted those that directed attention and fixed the memory through the novelty of surrounding it with more than ordinary interest. He resigned the chair to engage in editorial and educational work, and was elected superintendent of public schools.

Dr. Sanford Eastman, an alumnus of the college, was appointed to fill the vacancy and held the chair until his death, January 8,

1874. Dr. Eastman was one of the most popular teachers in the college, one who commanded the respect alike of all his colleagues and his pupils, as well as the love and esteem of a large clientèle that mourned his decease as a loss of inestimable moment.

Dr. Milton Grosvenor Potter, also an alumnus of the college, was chosen to fill the vacancy. He, too, was an interesting and forceful teacher who obtained at once the respect and love of his pupils as well as the most distinguished consideration of his colleagues. He





died January 28, 1878, lamented by a large circle of friends and acquaintances.

The chair of *materia medica* was nominally held by Professor Lee from the beginning down to 1870. The lectures, however, were delivered during his unavoidable absence by Professor Theophilus Mack from 1857 to 1860, and by Professor Joshua R. Lothrop from 1860 to 1864. When Dr. Lee resigned in 1870, Professor H. N. Eastman was appointed to the chair and he was succeeded in 1873 by Dr. E. V. Stoddard, of Rochester, who held it until 1888, when Dr. Charles Cary, who upon Dr. Potter's death had been appointed professor of anatomy, was transferred at his own request to fill the vacancy occasioned by Professor Stoddard's resignation. Professor Cary is still engaged in teaching *materia medica* and therapeutics at the college.

The following-named gentlemen have served as demonstrators of anatomy from 1846 to the present writing, viz. : Corydon L. Ford, Sanford B. Hunt, John Boardman, Benjamin H. Lemon, Hugh B. Van Deventer, S. W. Wetmore, M. B. Folwell and William C. Phelps. Dr. Phelps still continues as demonstrator and has also been made assistant professor of anatomy. A few years ago the college building, at the corner of Main and Virginia streets, became unsuited to modern methods in medical teaching, as well as too limited in its capacity to accommodate the increasing attendance of students. Its anatomical rooms were inadequate; its laboratories too restricted; its amphitheaters were too small, and in short the methods of 1890 had outgrown those of 1850. Though it was a comely structure and the first building erected on the Holland Purchase for collegiate instruction since the soil on which it stands was relinquished by the Senecas, it has ceased to be occupied and is fast falling into decay. Since the foregoing was written it has been razed and a new structure has been built upon the site.

Ground was obtained on High street in the vicinity of the General Hospital, and the construction of a new building put under way in 1892. The present college edifice was opened March 5, 1893, with public ceremonies befitting the occasion. This superb building is admirably adapted to the purposes of medical instruction and it fittingly bespeaks the energy and sagacity of its projectors. The remaining part the college is to play in history concerns the immediate present and the future which is yet to be written.

We may very fittingly close this chapter by recording the names of the successors of the original seven teachers. They who are now in

office are as follows: Charles Cary, professor of materia medica, therapeutics and clinical medicine; Matthew D. Mann, dean, professor of obstetrics and gynecology; Roswell Park, professor of the principles and practice of surgery and clinical surgery; Julius Pohlman, professor of physiology; Charles G. Stockton, professor of the principles and practice of medicine and clinical medicine; John Parmenter, secretary, professor of anatomy and adjunct professor of clinical surgery; Herbert M. Hill, professor of chemistry, toxicology and physics.

In addition to these there are seven adjunct professors, seventeen professors of special departments and eleven instructors, besides a number of clinical instructors and students' assistants. This array of teachers contrasted with the original seven indicates the progress in medical instruction during the last fifty years. As a further evidence of progress it may be mentioned that the following departments have been erected in the University since the creation of the medical department in 1846—namely, the department of pharmacy, established in 1886; the department of law, established in 1887; the department of dentistry, established in 1892, and the school of pedagogy, established in 1895. It is, therefore, a university in fact as well as in law.

Since the foregoing paragraph was penned Niagara University Medical College has been consolidated with the Buffalo School, thus further augmenting the teaching corps.

*(Continued next month.)*

## Clinical Lecture.

### MEATOTOMY.<sup>1</sup>

By BYRON H. DAGGETT, M. D., Buffalo, N. Y.

Reported by F. J. CANDLER, M. D.

THE outlet of the urinary canal is called the meatus. Meatus is a Latin word signifying a passageway, hence it is given to the balanic or that portion of the canal embraced by the glans. The external meatus is the name given to the immediate or membranous opening. The orifice is located normally in the apex of the glans, and varies in size from a pin-hole to a vertical slit one-third of an inch or more in length. Its variation from the normal gauge may be

1. Delivered at the Sisters of Charity Hospital, January 20, 1898

skilfully performed, there will be no evidence of cicatrisation, even under a magnifying-glass.

In conclusion, we must all admire the use of electricity in the treatment of the disease here named. It is not only most beneficent to the public, but it is an exceedingly valuable remedy in the hands of the profession—more valuable than any other which is calculated to relieve rosacea employed either in medicine or surgery. It is especially efficient in connection with the peculiar appearance to which the terms "red light" and "grog-blossom" have so pertinently been applied by almost everybody, both laymen and professionals, and of which a classical instance is furnished in Shakespeare's wonderful description of the face of the doughty Bardolph:

"His face is all bubukles and whelks and knobs and flames o' fire; and his lips blow at his nose, and it is like a coal of fire, sometimes blue and sometimes red."

471 DELAWARE AVENUE.

## A CENTURY OF MEDICAL HISTORY IN THE COUNTY OF ERIE.—1800-1900.

By WILLIAM WARREN POTTER, M. D., Buffalo, N. Y.

*Pioneer Physicians—Medical Societies—Medical Colleges—Hospitals—Medical Journals—Medical Officers of the Civil War—Women Physicians—History of Homeopathy—Individual Members of the Profession.*

[Continued from the October edition.]

ALUMNI ASSOCIATION.—In 1871 the subject of organising an association of the alumni of Buffalo Medical College was agitated and many conferences on the subject were held between members of the faculty and prominent alumni. An organisation was finally perfected with Thomas D. Strong, '51, of Westfield, for its president. The first public meeting, however, was not held until February 23, 1875, and then in connection with the exercises of commencement day. An address to the alumni was delivered in the evening by Dr. William Warren Potter, in St. James's Hall, that stood on the site of the Iroquois Hotel. The graduating class was addressed on the same evening by Professor James P. White. At the first banquet of the association, held at the Tift House, after the conclusion of the exercises at the hall, Dr. Thomas D. Strong presided, grace was said by the Rev. G. W. Heacock, D. D., and

*Buffalo Medical Journal,  
November 1898*

Professor James P. White responded to the first toast, "Our Alma Mater."

Meetings have been held with regularity every year since 1875, large numbers of the alumni have attended each year and they have contributed to greatly increase the interest in commencement day. The part they have acted during the evening exercises and at the



GENERAL ALBERT J. MYER.

annual banquets has been a distinguishing feature of the ceremonies incident to the commencement exercises. Many of the alumni distinguished themselves during the civil war and some were found on almost every battle-field ministering to the wounded and otherwise performing duties as medical officers. Several of them received wounds while in the discharge of duty, and a number were taken prisoners. Some also have taken an active part in the recent war



with Spain. It would be interesting to speak in detail of many who have so distinguished themselves, but a limited space prevents. It is fitting, however, that we should speak of one whose name and fame became coextensive with the boundaries of the globe. Albert J. Myer, of the class of '51, entered the United States Army as assistant surgeon in 1854, and soon afterward was assigned to duty in Texas. There he devised a single hand deaf-mute alphabet, and still later he invented and put into practical operation a system of military signals that was adopted by the army and which contributed inestimably to the success of our armies in the civil war.

A separate signal service bureau was created by act of congress, and Dr. Myer was placed at the head with the rank of Brigadier-general. After the war General Myer, who was gifted with a scientific mind as well as with inventive genius, prepared a code of weather signals that has become the basis of the present system in operation throughout the world, and which gained for him the familiar title of "Old Probabilities." He died at Buffalo, August, 1880, and his remains rest in a beautiful mausoleum in Forest Lawn Cemetery.

#### MEDICAL DEPARTMENT, NIAGARA UNIVERSITY.

In 1856 an academic school, called the Seminary of Our Lady of Angels, was established near Suspension Bridge. In 1883 this seminary was erected into a university by the regents at Albany, with authority to establish any of its colleges in Erie county. A department of medicine was thereupon organized by Niagara University, which was located in the City of Buffalo. The chief promoter of the enterprise was the late Dr. John Cronyn, of Buffalo, who in connection with Bishop Ryan and the other officers of the university succeeded in establishing the new medical school in season to begin operations in September, 1883. Its requirements for admission, instruction and graduation were that students must pass a matriculation examination in such branches as were considered necessary to fit them for the study of medicine; a course of three years' study to comprise three full lecture terms of six months each; and a final examination by a separate board appointed by the trustees. These demands were in advance of the requirements then usually in force.

The first faculty consisted of the following-named gentlemen: John Cronyn, professor of the principles and practice of medicine and clinical medicine, president; Thomas Lothrop, professor of obstetrics, vice-president; William H. Heath, professor of descrip-

tive and surgical anatomy; Augustus R. Davidson, professor of chemistry, pharmacy and toxicology; Henry D. Ingraham, professor of gynecology and diseases of children; Charles G. Stockton, professor of materia medica and therapeutics; Charles C. F. Gay, professor of operative surgery; William S. Tremaine, professor of the principles and practice of surgery and clinical surgery; Clayton



MEDICAL DEPARTMENT, NIAGARA UNIVERSITY.

M. Daniels, professor of clinical surgery, physiology and microscopy; Alvin A. Hubbell, professor of ophthalmology, otology and laryngology; Hon. J. M. Congdon, professor of jurisprudence. The Rt. Rev. Stephen V. Ryan, D. D., was announced as chancellor of the university and John L. C. Cronyn was appointed demonstrator of anatomy. Of these Drs. Lothrop, Ingraham and Hubbell

now hold professorships in Buffalo University Medical College. Bishop Ryan, Drs. Cronyn, Davidson, Tremaine and Gay are dead; Drs. Stockton and Heath are teaching in Buffalo University; Drs. Daniels, Fell, John L. C. Cronyn and J. M. Congdon resigned.

Dr. C. C. F. Gay, who first occupied the chair of surgery, was distinguished in his department. He served on the surgical staff of the General Hospital as well as that of the Sisters of Charity Hospital, and withal was an eminent citizen. His death occurred March 27, 1886. In 1889 Dr. Herman Mynter was appointed to the chair of surgery, which he continued to hold until the college was merged with that of Buffalo University in June, 1898.

The college opened with a class of ten students. The first lectures were delivered at the Buffalo Hospital of the Sisters of Charity, and later, lecture rooms were secured in the Young Men's Christian Association building. In 1884 a college edifice, located on Ellicott street, between Broadway and Clinton, was constructed and made ready for occupation about January 1, 1885. In 1891 this building was enlarged to greater proportions to meet the increased demands for larger laboratories and ampler lecture rooms.

Dr. Augustus R. Davidson, who was at first professor of chemistry and to whose chair later the department of dermatology was added, died May 25, 1888, aged 43 years. His death was a severe blow to the college and the vacancy created thereby was not easily filled. The chair of chemistry was divided, William H. Pitt becoming professor of general chemistry and physics and John A. Miller, professor of medical chemistry and toxicology.

The first commencement exercises of the college were held at Association Hall on the evening of April 12, 1886, at which time the degree of doctor of medicine was conferred upon the following-named candidates: Edward J. Murphy, Thomas Hill, George W. T. Lewis and Anthony Hill, Buffalo; Ravell B. Parks, Jamestown; George M. Wetherill, Toronto. The method of conferring degrees adopted by this college was known as "hooding," an ancient rite observed in many English universities.

The first address to the graduates was delivered by Dr. Simeon T. Clark, of Lockport, professor of medical jurisprudence, who had been appointed to the chair, vice Joseph M. Congdon, resigned. Dr. Clark, a gifted and versatile man, was seized with apoplexy while in the performance of his professional duties, and died in the midst of a useful life, December 24, 1891.

As before stated, this college, in obedience to the growing sentiment in favor of consolidating medical schools wherever practicable, was united with the Medical Department of the University of Buffalo, June, 1898. It, however, has left the influence of its good work upon the profession of this region and will always be respected for the stand it took in favor of higher medical education at a time when sacrifices were required to establish a school on the lines it adopted.

**ALUMNI ASSOCIATION.**—An alumni association of Niagara University was organized in 1886, consisting of the faculty and lecturers of the college, together with the graduates of that year. The officers were as follows: President, William H. Heath, Buffalo; first vice-president, R. B. Parks, Jamestown; second vice-president, E. J. Murphy, Buffalo; secretary, George W. T. Lewis, Buffalo; treasurer, Simeon T. Clark, Lockport. Executive committee, F. S. Crego, S. T. Clark, Anthony Hill, Buffalo.

The first public meeting of the alumni association was held April 12, 1887, at which Dr. William H. Heath presided. Papers were read at this meeting by Drs. Stephen Smith, of New York; B. H. Daggett, H. D. Ingraham and Frank H. Potter, of Buffalo. The first banquet was held at the Genesee Hotel, in which the faculty, alumni and invited guests participated. The association continued to hold its annual meetings at the college hall on the commencement day of the medical school during the life-time of the college.

When this college was organized, two years' study in medicine was among the legal requirements, but Niagara University established a three years' curriculum, recommending, however, a four years' course. The law requiring the medical schools of the State of New York to establish three years as the minimum course of medical study took effect September 1, 1891, and by an amendment passed March 21, 1896, a four years' course of collegiate study was established as the minimum requirement in this state, that took effect January 1, 1898.

### III.—HOSPITALS.

#### BUFFALO HOSPITAL OF THE SISTERS OF CHARITY.

Though it had been many times before proposed to establish a hospital in Buffalo, plans did not materialise until 1848, when the first hospital in the city was really opened for the reception of patients. A building located on what is now known as Pearl Place, made up of a group of several contiguous dwelling-houses that had been occupied



BUFFALO HOSPITAL OF THE SISTERS OF CHARITY—1848-1876.

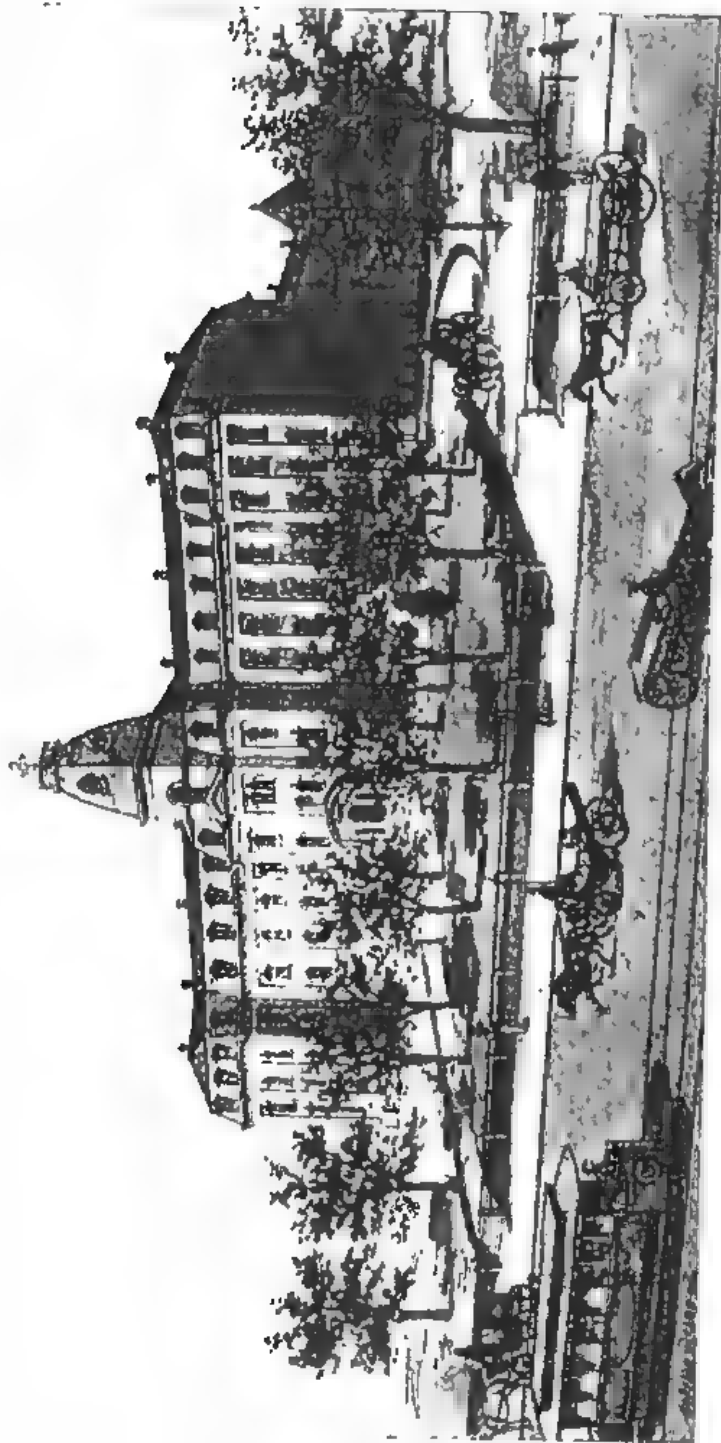


previously as an orphan asylum, now (1898) used as a tenement, was converted into a hospital and placed under the management of the Sisters of Charity. It was incorporated under the laws of the State of New York, and accommodations were provided for 100 patients. Later an appropriation of \$9,000 was made by the state. It was provided that no questions should be asked of patients when admitted touching matters of religion, and that applications for admission should be made to the medical board, the president of the Good Samaritan Society, and to the Society of St. Vincent of Paul; and further that a line from the pastor of any church of whatsoever denomination should also secure admittance by patients for treatment.

The building was made ready in 1848, and during the first six months 121 patients were received. The first medical board was constituted as follows: Frank Hastings Hamilton, attending surgeon; Austin Flint, attending physician, and Josiah Trowbridge, consulting physician. Appreciating the importance of clinical instruction, the late Bishop Timon, a learned prelate of the Roman Catholic church, threw open the doors of the hospital for that purpose, and for a small fee the students of the medical college then, lately established, received bedside training under the supervision of an attending physician or surgeon.

During the cholera epidemic of 1849 there were admitted into the institution previous to September 1st, 136 patients suffering from this disease, 52 of whom died. The report of the hospital for the year 1849, issued November 27th, shows that 1,513 patients in all were admitted, of whom more than one-half were charity beneficiaries.

From time to time the capacity of the hospital was increased, so that finally it aggregated accommodation for 200 patients. At the end of twenty-five years, however, it had outgrown the limits of its first location, and in 1872 a site was purchased on North Main Street, corner of Delevan Avenue, on which it was proposed to build a new and larger hospital. In June, 1875, ground was broken, in August the corner-stone was laid, and on November 5, 1876, the hospital was dedicated. The cost of the building and ground was \$168,368. The building is a large, substantial, four-story brick structure with basement, situated upon high ground and surrounded by broad lawns. A new wing, has lately been constructed, and the hospital as it now stands is a comely modern building with all the conveniences necessary for its numerous patients. It has its own electric plant for lighting, and is heated and ventilated according to the latest and best methods. It has large and well-appointed surgical and gyneco-

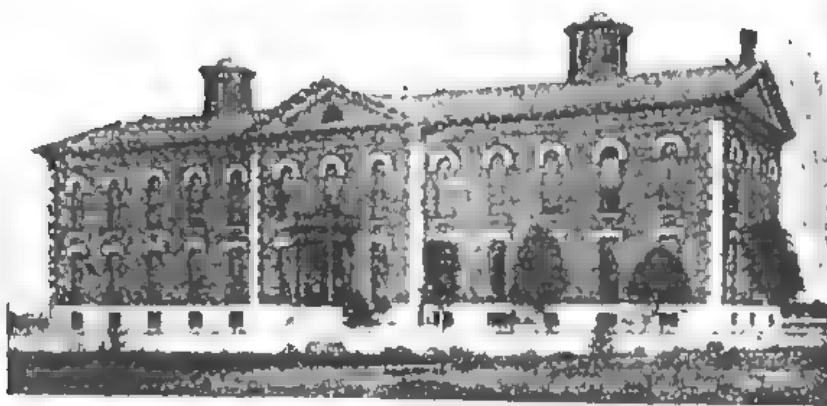


BUFFALO HOSPITAL OF THE SISTERS OF CHARITY—1898.

logical operating rooms, both of which are especially complete in modern equipments. The total cost of the building as it now stands has been about \$250,000, and it has a capacity of 334 beds. A contagion pavilion has also been erected containing twenty-five or thirty beds. This was one of the first hospitals in the United States under the management of the Sisters of Charity to establish the custom of resident physicians, and it was likewise the first under the Sisters' management to establish a training school for nurses.

#### BUFFALO GENERAL HOSPITAL.

Meetings of several prominent citizens were held at the office of Henry W. Rogers, collector of the port of Buffalo, on the 23d and



BUFFALO GENERAL HOSPITAL—1858.

26th days of October, 1846, at which an association was formed for the establishment of a public hospital. Thirty-five directors were appointed and officers were elected as follows: President, Josiah Trowbridge; first vice-president, General Heman B. Potter; second vice-president, George W. Clinton; secretary, E. S. Baldwin; treasurer, S. N. Calender. Executive committee: R. H. Haywood, Bryant Burwell and George Jones. Dr. Frank Hastings Hamilton was appointed attending surgeon, Dr. Austin Flint, attending physician, and Drs. Trowbridge and Burwell respectively, consulting physician and consulting surgeon.

It was soon announced that the building known as the Seaman's Home had been obtained for temporary use as a city hospital, but before the plan fully developed the organisation seemed to have collapsed. Opposition was met with and an appropriation which had been nearly obtained from the state was lost. Though the necessity for a hospital was great, yet the next year the Buffalo Hos-



BUFFALO GENERAL HOSPITAL AS ENLARGED—1880. L

pital of the Sisters of Charity went into operation and this met the existing emergency.

The rapid growth of the city, however, soon created the necessity for another hospital; hence in 1854 a second attempt to establish one was made. A board of fifty trustees was created with Millard Fillmore at its head. It was thought inadvisable to commence operations without a capital of \$100,000, and as the money

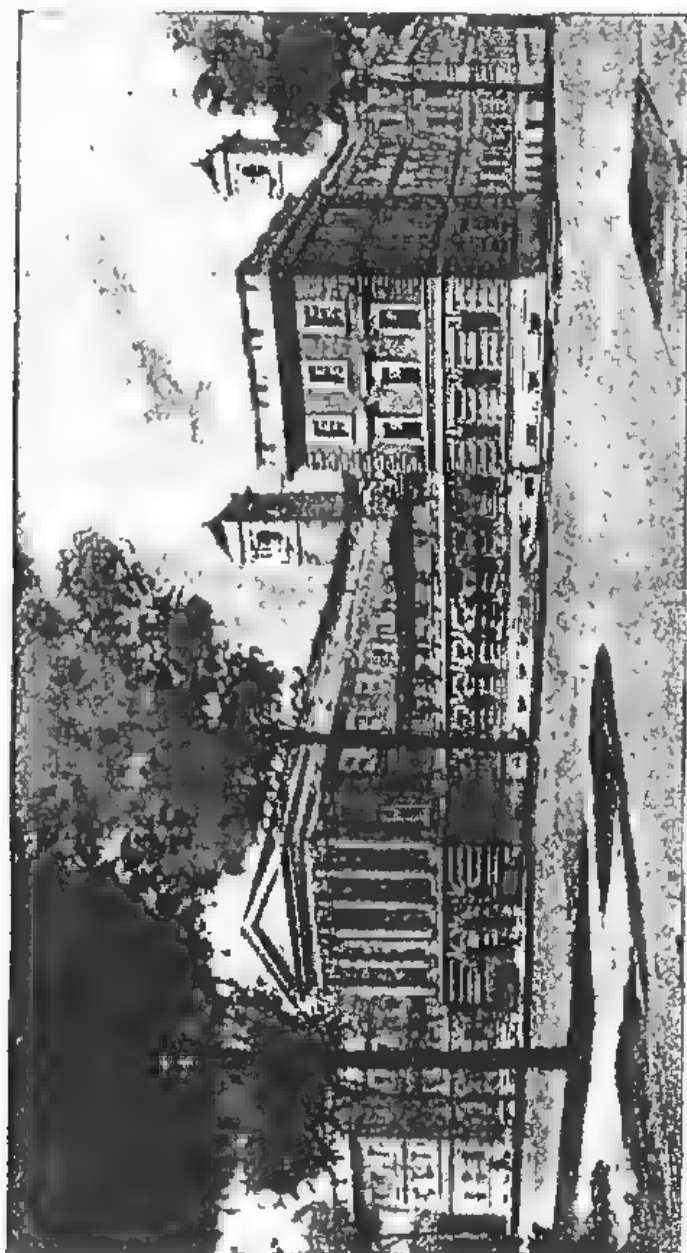
could not be raised, this project, too, was abandoned. A little later, however, a board of nine trustees was appointed, consisting of Charles Clark, president; Andrew J. Rich, vice-president; William T. Wardwell, secretary and treasurer; George S. Hazard, Bronson C. Rumsey, Roswell L. Burrows, Stephen C. Howell and Henry Martin. On the 21st of November the association was formed and the certificate of incorporation was filed in the County Clerk's Office December 13, 1855. The sum of \$20,000 was subscribed by citizens and in 1857 the hospital received an appropriation from the state of \$10,000 more, which, together with the first sum, created a fund sufficient to enable the association to begin operations.

A building was erected on High Street on a site that was considered one of the finest in the city, having 361 feet front on High, 450 on Goodrich and a depth of 282 feet. The west wing of the building was rapidly pushed to completion and was dedicated June 26, 1858, with appropriate ceremonies amidst an enthusiastic gathering of citizens, and on which occasion an address was delivered by the Hon. James O. Putnam, that was full of patriotism, charity and lofty eloquence.

The following-named physicians were appointed medical officers for one year dating from July 1, 1858: Attending physicians, James M. Newman, Thomas F. Rochester and C. C. Wyckoff; consulting physicians, James P. White, George N. Burwell and P. H. Strong; attending surgeons, Charles H. Wilcox, Sanford Eastman and Austin Flint, Jr.; consulting surgeons, Frank Hastings Hamilton, C. C. F. Gay and John Root. Dr. Walter B. Coventry was the first resident physician. A new wing was afterward erected, that was dedicated October 1, 1880, bringing the capacity of the hospital up to 150 beds, and soon after a training school for nurses was instituted that has been in successful operation ever since it was established. A nurses' home has been built upon the hospital grounds.

The demands made by the large increase in growth of the city were such as to overflow the capacity of the hospital and a further enlargement was therefore determined upon, which is now in process of building. Through the munificent gift of \$55,000, made by Mrs. George B. Gates and her three daughters, Mrs. William Hamlin, Mrs. Charles W. Pardee and Miss Elizabeth Gates, it was rendered possible to begin this work last year (1896) and it is now in process of construction. When completed it will be one of the most substantial and beautiful hospital structures in the country. The





PROPOSED BUFFALO GENERAL HOSPITAL.

(From The Illustrated Buffalo Express.) (Copyright, 1888, by George E. Matthews & Co.)

hospital staff is largely made up of the faculty of the Buffalo University Medical College, though Dr. C. C. Wyckoff and Dr. Conrad Diehl are still consulting physicians.

#### BUFFALO STATE HOSPITAL.

Commissioners were appointed by Gov. John T. Hoffman in 1869 to locate a hospital in Western New York to be devoted to the care and treatment of the insane. The names of these commissioners were as follows: Dr. John P. Gray, Utica; Dr. James P. White, Buffalo; Dr. Thomas D. Strong, Westfield; Dr. William B. Gould, Lockport, and Dr. Milan Baker, Warsaw. After a number of meetings and the examination of several proposed localities it was finally determined to establish the hospital at Buffalo, and it is appropriate to state in this connection that it was chiefly due to the efforts of Dr. James P. White and Mr. Joseph Warren that the hospital was located here.

The corner-stone of the institution was laid September 18, 1872, with masonic rites, in the presence of a large number of citizens. Governor Hoffman was present and took part in the ceremonies in an appropriate speech. Dr. James P. White, president of the board of managers, made some introductory remarks, and the Hon. James O. Putnam delivered a formal address. The first board of managers was made up as follows: Dr. John P. Gray, Utica; Asher P. Nichols, Dr. James P. White, William G. Fargo, Joseph Warren and George R. Yaw, of Buffalo, Dr. William B. Gould, Lockport; Lorenzo Morris, Fredonia, and Augustus Frank, Warsaw.

The erection of the administration building and the east wing was proceeded with at once, but it was not until 1880 that the hospital was made ready for the reception of patients. Dr. Judson B. Andrews, the first assistant physician at the state hospital at Utica, was appointed superintendent, and under his able management the hospital soon assumed a leading position among institutions for the care of the insane in this country. Work on the west wing began in 1889, and the first building was completed in 1891; the second building in 1895, and the three remaining buildings are now ready for occupancy. It is one of the most ornamental, extensive and substantial structures of the kind perhaps in the world. A training school for nurses was established in 1886, this being the first public institution for the insane to establish such a school in this country. Over 100 graduates have been sent out, many of whom are doing

private nursing throughout the United States. The hospital also has a nurses' home erected upon the grounds.

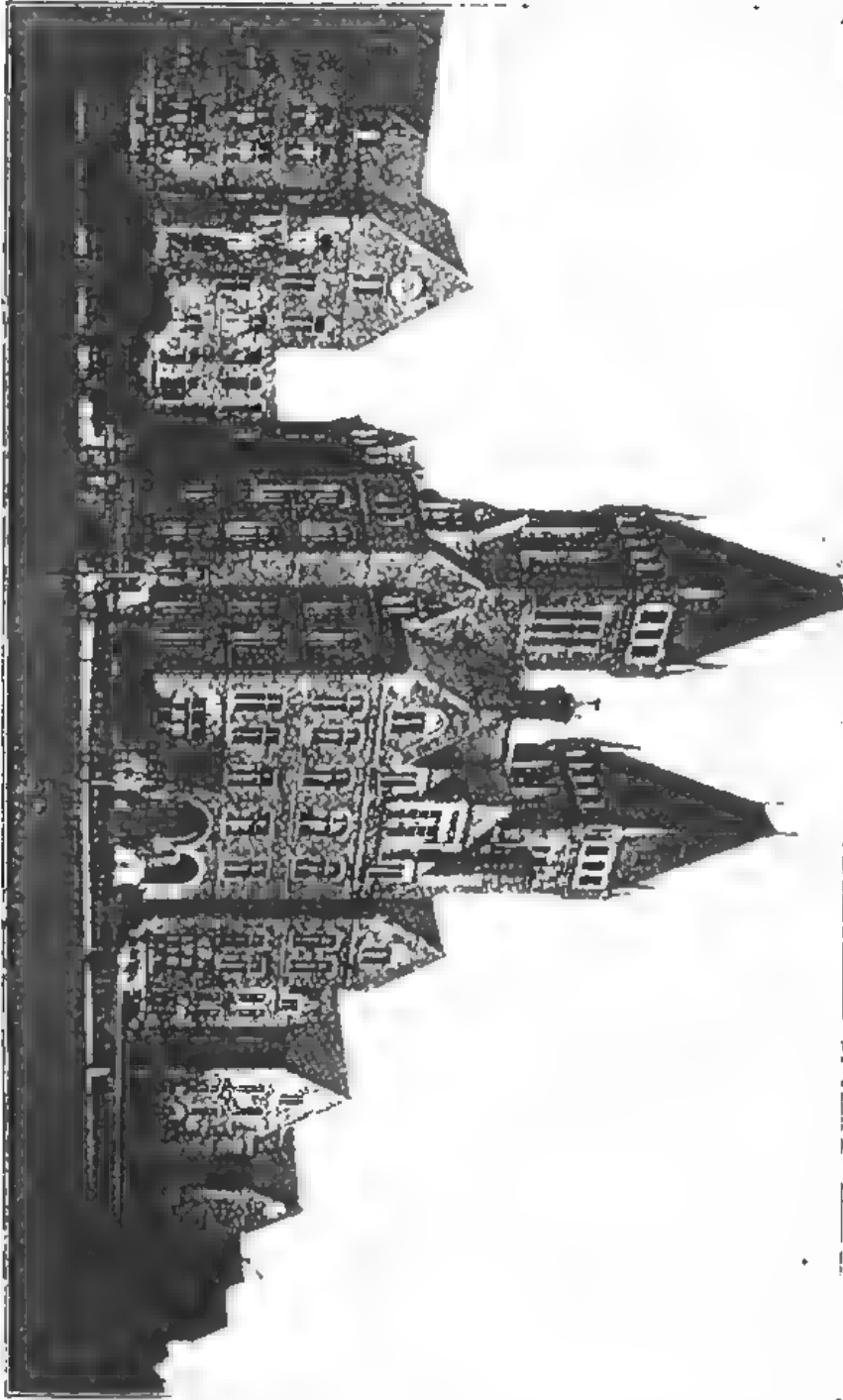
The medical staff is at present made up as follows: Arthur W.



JUDSON B. ANDREWS, M. D.—1834-1894.

Hurd, Superintendent; Henry P. Frost, first assistant; George G. Armstrong, second assistant; Walter H. Conley, assistant physician; Helene Kuhlmann, woman physician; Joseph B. Betts,

1901-1902  
BUFFALO GENERAL HOSPITAL



assistant physician; Edwin A. Bowerman, junior physician; C. J. Patterson, junior physician; Edward G. Aldrich, medical interne.

The infirmary building, begun last year, is now completed, and consists of a center building for acute cases, with two wings for the helpless and aged classes. The central building is very completely fitted up with a chemical and physiological laboratory and a large amphitheater for the holding of clinics in mental diseases, which is a regular feature of medical instruction in the Buffalo University Medical College. So far as known this is the first clinical amphitheater connected with a hospital for the insane. The infirmary building is finely located on Elmwood avenue, facing the Park. The hospital has a total capacity of 1,631, and the aggregate cost of the entire structure was over two millions of dollars.

The following-named persons compose the present board of managers: Joseph P. Dudley, president; Daniel H. McMillan, vice-president; Thomas Lothrop, M. D., Frederick P. Hall, James Atwater, Jessie Holland Jewett and Esther K. McWilliams, with John E. Pound, attorney.

*(Continued next month.)*

## Clinical Reports.

### ALOPECIA AREATA.

By JOSEPH SPANGENTHAL, M. D., Buffalo, N. Y.,

Physician for diseases of the skin at the German Hospital Dispensary; visiting physician to City Hospital for Women.

THE etiology of alopecia areata is so imperfect that the disease must necessarily be placed among those whose etiology is classified as obscure. By a conservative dermatologist, it is considered a noncontagious, trophoneurotic condition, accompanied by an atrophy of the hair follicles and even of the hair itself. It has its origin in a nervous influence, produced by the direct action of a functional nerve disturbance of the hair follicle. Some believe that the affection should be placed among the parasitical, and that it is caused by a fungus, like that of the *tinea tonsurans*; while others suggest that there is a possible connection between the two diseases. The parasitic theory finds support in the occurrence



the bladder, as now urine may be found oozing up from the cellular tissue, which fills the space of Retz, this positively indicating the tear to be extraperitoneal. If no urine appears the perineum should be opened at once, the rent sought for, and when found closed tightly, the peritoneal cavity being thoroughly flushed with distilled water. It will be unnecessary to describe the technique of an operation of this description further than to say, that we should deal with these tears similar to those of the intestines, only do not let the sutures pass through the mucous membrane, so as to enter the cavity of the bladder.

In all cases a tube should be left in the bladder for at least a week, the distal end being immersed in a jar containing formaldehyde solution, which should be changed every four hours. In this way we may be able to judge as to the amount of urine passing, also as to the degree of hemorrhage.

223 FRANKLIN STREET.

## A CENTURY OF MEDICAL HISTORY IN THE COUNTY OF ERIE.—1800-1900.

By WILLIAM WARREN POTTER, M. D., Buffalo, N. Y.

*Pioneer Physicians—Medical Societies—Medical Colleges—Hospitals—  
Medical Journals—Medical Officers of the Civil War—Women  
Physicians—History of Homoeopathy—Individual Members of the  
Profession.*

[Continued from the November edition.]

### PROVIDENCE RETREAT.

THE Providence Retreat is a private institution for the care and treatment of the insane, conducted by the Sisters of Charity. It was opened July 15, 1861, on North Main street, near Humboldt Parkway, and now has capacity for 175 patients. Its grounds are ample and its lawns beautiful and well kept. Dr. William Ring was the first attending physician, and the medical staff is now made up as follows: Physician in charge, Harry A. Wood; assistant physician, John J. Twohey; consulting physicians, Conrad Diehl, Thomas Lothrop, E. C. W. O'Brien, James W. Putnam, Ernest Wende; consulting surgeon, Herman Mynter; consulting gynecologist, Henry D. Ingraham; consulting oculist, Alvin A. Hubbell.

Buffalo Medical Journal,  
December 1898

## ERIE COUNTY HOSPITAL.

The law regarding state care of the insane that took effect in 1893 left vacant the commodious and substantial structure that had been used by the county as an insane hospital. Recognising the desirability as well as the economy of using this building as a hospital for the county sick, a number of physicians under the leadership of Dr. John H. Pryor, of Buffalo, brought this subject to the notice of the board of supervisors. After considerable debate and delay the Erie County Hospital was finally established and a visiting and consulting staff appointed. It was organized January 1, 1894, and is situated on North Main street, near the city line. The capacity



PROVIDENCE RETREAT.

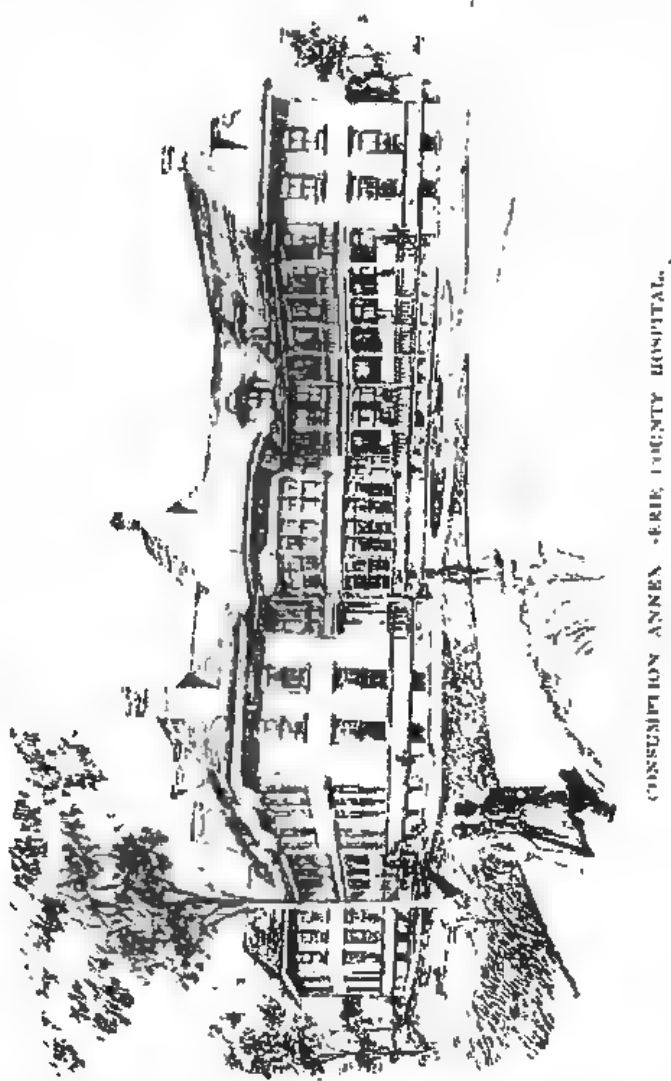
of the hospital is about 400 beds and its average population, 350 patients. A consumption hospital annex has been constructed with a capacity for eighty patients. This building is separated from the main structure, and the theory that consumption is an infectious disease pervades the entire principles of its conduct.

The Erie County Hospital has a training school for nurses, of which Miss Sarah Bond Lowe was the first superintendent. She was assisted by five graduate nurses, each ward being placed under the supervision of one of these. The hospital staff at the present writing is made up as follows: Consulting physicians, Charles G. Stockton, A. T. Bull; consulting surgeons, Roswell Park, H. C. Frost, Marcel Hartwig, Wm. C. Phelps; consulting genito-urinary surgeon, De Villo W. Harrington; consulting gynecologists, Mathew D. Mann, Geo. T. Moseley; attending physicians, H. C. Buswell, De Lancey Rochester, Geo. A. Himmelsbach, Harry A. Wood, C. S. Jewett,



ERIE COUNTY HOSPITAL.

Truman J. Martin; attending surgeons, Edward J. Meyer, Eugene A. Smith, Herbert Mickle, John Parmenter; attending gynecologists,



Dewitt H. Wilcox, H. D. Ingraham, M. A. Crockett; attending obstetricians, E. L. Frost, Lawrence J. Hanley; attending ophthalmologists, A. A. Hubbell, Elmer Starr, A. S. Bennett, F. Park

Lewis; attending laryngologists, W. Scott Renner, H. J. Mulford; attending dermatologists, Grover W. Wende, Alfred Diehl; attending neurologists, Floyd S. Crego, James W. Putnam, Wm. C. Krauss; orthopedic surgeon, Bernard Bartow; genito-urinary surgeons, Byron H. Daggett, W. D. Greene, W. H. Heath; pediatricists, Maud J. Frye, W. E. Robbins, of Hamburg, N. Y.; attending pathologists, Herbert U. Williams, Earl P. Lothrop; assistants, A. E. Woehnert, in medicine; J. A. Gibson, in nervous diseases; Nelson Russell, in pathology; Jacob Meyer, in surgery; Herman C. Matzinger, in medicine; Wm. More Decker, in medicine.

#### BUFFALO WOMAN'S HOSPITAL.

This hospital was established by Dr. Thomas Lothrop in May, 1886, to receive and care for women, married or single, during childbirth, or while suffering from diseases peculiar to their sex. It was first located at the corner of Seventh and Maryland streets, but in May, 1891, it was removed to its present situation, 191 Georgia street, corner of Seventh, where it occupies a large and well-appointed building that has been remodeled to meet the requirements of such an institution. It receives a limited number of worthy indigent women suffering from curable diseases free of expense, provided they are known to be unable to pay for their board and treatment. There is also a free dispensary maintained in connection with the hospital. The private rooms are suitably furnished and supplied with all the comforts consistent with modern surgical cleanliness.

The pupils of Niagara University Medical College received their obstetric training in this hospital. Dr. Thomas Lothrop is physician-in-chief, and Dr. C. C. Frederick is surgeon-in-chief. The consulting staff attached to the service is composed as follows: Herman Mynter, R. L. Banta, H. C. Buswell, William Warren Potter, Herbert Mickle, Eugene A. Smith and Walter D. Greene.

#### SAINT MARY'S INFANT ASYLUM AND MATERNITY HOSPITAL.

This institution is located at 126 Edward street, Buffalo, near Delaware avenue, and is under the charge of the Sisters of Charity, the chief of whom is Sister Maria, Superior. Under the original charter there were two institutions. A widows' asylum was organized January 12, 1852, and St. Mary's Lying-in Hospital was chartered October 25, 1855. Two cottages were opened June 15, 1854, with accommodations for fifteen inmates. The buildings are now large and commodious structures with all modern improvements. The two



institutions were consolidated October 18, 1897, under the official name given at the head of this section.

Dr. James P. White was the first attending physician with Sister Rosalie in charge, assisted by two other Sisters of Charity. After Dr. White's period of service terminated, Dr. James S. Smith took his place, and he in turn was followed by his son, Dr. Eugene A. Smith.



BUFFALO WOMAN'S HOSPITAL.

The two Doctors Smith still render medical service at the hospital, which has accommodations for nearly 200 patients.

Dr. Thomas Lothrop is consulting physician and Drs. H. D. Ingraham, C. C. Frederick, William K. O'Callahan and Earl P. Lothrop render further professional services when such are needed.

#### ST. FRANCIS ASYLUM.

This institution was established December 18, 1861, and is located at 337 Pine street. The founder, Mother M. Francis Bach-

man with the Sisters of the Franciscan Order came from Philadelphia, where they had established a similar asylum. It has for its object the care of the aged poor of both sexes regardless of nationality or religious denomination. The average number of inmates from 1863 to 1867 was nineteen; during the past ten years the average has been 245. At present there are about 300 inmates in the institution and the number of sisters in attendance is thirty-two. The total number of Franciscan Sisters is 170, who are engaged in the various institutions of the order located throughout the country. Formerly Drs. Edward Storck and Conrad Diehl were attending physicians; now Drs. Thomas Lothrop, J. D. Flagg, William C. Krauss and A. E. Persons constitute the attending staff.

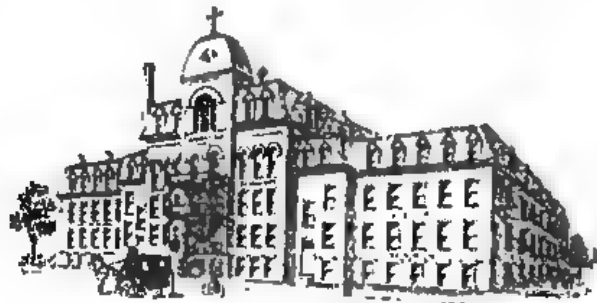
#### BUFFALO CHILDREN'S HOSPITAL.

This hospital was established in September, 1892, through the generosity of Mrs. Gibson T. Williams and Miss Martha T. Williams, who purchased the property at 219 Bryant street, and after refitting it, offered it rent free to the board of managers, which is composed of a group of philanthropic women. The hospital has accommodations for about fifty-two patients. The following is the present list of officers: President, Mrs. Lester Wheeler; first vice-president, Mrs. George H. Lewis; second vice-president, Mrs. William Hamlin; purveyors, Mrs. Henry Watson, Mrs. Bainbridge Folwell; treasurer, Miss Martha T. Williams; secretary, Mrs. Bernard Bartow; executive committee, Mrs. E. B. Alward, Mrs. George Truscott, Mrs. S. S. Spaulding, Mrs. Henry Bull, Mrs. Nathaniel Rochester, Mrs. John L. Williams, Mrs. Dexter P. Rumsey, Mrs. Charles Pardee, Mrs. Edwin Bell, Mrs. George Parkhurst, Mrs. Edmund P. Fish, Mrs. Joseph Hunsicker, Mrs. Charles B. Wheeler; advisory committee, Sherman S. Rogers, Henry W. Sprague, G. L. Williams, C. Sidney Shepard, Bernard Bartow, John Parmenter. Medical staff, Bernard Bartow, orthopedic surgeon; John Parmenter, attending surgeon; H. Y. Grant, ophthalmic and aural surgeon; Charles S. Jones, Dewitt H. Sherman, attending physicians; W. Scott Renner, laryngologist; Loren H. Staples, assistant surgeon; H. G. Matzinger, pathologist.

It has a training school for nurses, in which the course is two years, and there are nine nurses at present on duty. Miss Olivia Moore is the superintendent of the hospital.

#### GERMAN DEACONESS'S HOME AND HOSPITAL.

One of the latest hospitals to be organised in this city is the German Deaconess's Home and Hospital, situated on Kingsley street, near Humboldt Parkway. About four years ago the establishment of this hospital was suggested and a number of private meetings were held to consider its feasibility. After careful deliberation it was decided to call a public meeting, which was held February 26, 1895, in St. Paul's German U. E. Church, Ellicott street, at which plans were presented to the assemblage. The interest manifested was such as to justify the organisation of a society whose object is to further the interest of the work, and it is known as the Deaconess's Association of Buffalo. The association rented a building on Goodrich street, October 23, 1895, and the first patient was admitted Novem-



THE GERMAN DEACONESS'S HOME.

ber 14, 1895. In the spring of 1896 the erection of a new and commodious building was taken into consideration. Plans were adopted, a site secured, and the construction of the building was commenced. It was dedicated November 21, 1896, and is now in full operation.

The building consists of three distinct divisions: The central or main division is intended as a home for deaconesses and working women; the east wing will be used for hospital patients, and the west wing will be occupied as a home for aged men and women. Each division will accommodate forty inmates. The hospital is admirably arranged and consists of a basement, a kindergarten or crèche, a polyclinic room, apothecary's room, and an office. On the first floor are two wards for men and a small children's ward, five private rooms, a day room and a diet kitchen. On the second floor is an operating room connected with a medicine room and a preparing room. There are also two wards, five private rooms, a day room and a diet

kitchen for women patients; on the third floor are eight rooms to be fitted up when occasion demands.

The success of the enterprise is due largely to the persistent efforts of the Rev. Carl Schild, who has been chosen president of the board of directors. The generosity of J. F. Schoelkopf, Esq., who gave \$5,000, should be mentioned, while the medical department owes much to the activity and thoughtfulness of Dr. E. A. Smith.

The management of the house is under the general supervision of a sister superior, Miss Tobschall, known to the inmates as Sister Ida. Miss Mary Barth, a graduate nurse, has been engaged as superintendent of the hospital department, and Miss Eliza Loy is to have charge of the home for the aged. The medical staff of the hospital is made up as follows: Consulting physicians, Conrad Diehl, Louis Schade, Charles Wetzel; attending physicians, De Lancey Rochester, William Gärtner; attending surgeons, Herman Mynter, Roswell Park, E. A. Smith; gynecologist, M. D. Mann; ophthalmologist, Edmond Blaauw; laryngologist, W. Scott Renner; dermatologist, Alfred E. Diehl; diseases of children, Irving M. Snow; neurologists, James W. Putnam, William C. Krauss; pathologists, H. U. Williams, Earl P. Lothrop; obstetrician, H. G. Bentz; resident physician, Frederick A. Mendein.

#### RIVERSIDE HOSPITAL.

The Riverside Hospital of Buffalo was founded by Dr. Lillian Craig Randall in 1892. It was first opened at 2393 Niagara street, near the river bank, and at that time consisted of two rooms, containing three beds. Within a year the need for more commodious quarters became imperative and it was removed to Breckenridge street. After an interval of eighteen months it again became necessary to find more room and the institution was removed to its present location, 306-308 Lafayette avenue, where it now carries over thirty beds.

The primary object in view in starting the hospital and the feature which has contributed so largely to its success, was to provide an institution where patients could have hospital advantages and at the same time remain absolutely under the control of the family physician. The greater part of the work done is surgical, though all kinds of cases are taken, except contagious diseases and insane.

In connection with the hospital is a training school for nurses, the course covering two years and consisting of regular lectures in addition to their clinical instruction. Six nurses have been

graduated, five of whom now hold superintendencies of hospitals. The following staff of well-known physicians is connected with the institution: Physician in charge, Lillian Craig Randall; attending physicians, John Rammeier, Henry D. Ingraham, John C. Thompson, Julius H. Potter, Verrier Kenerson; consultants—surgery, Maxwell Park; medicine, Charles G. Stockton, De Lancey Rochester; diseases of the nose, ear and throat, Geo. F. Cott; diseases of the eye, Alvin A. Hubbell, Arthur G. Bennett, Elmer E. Starr; neurologist, William C. Krauss; dermatologist, Grover W. Wende,



THE RIVERSIDE HOSPITAL.

orthopedic surgeon, Bernard Barrow; F. C. W. O'Brien; pathologist, H. G. Maynard; house surgeon, Thomas McKee; house physician, Charles C. Cummings.

#### CITY HOSPITAL FOR WOMEN.

A HOSPITAL for the above name was established in 1896 by Dr. James F. Congdon. It is located at 859 Humboldt Parkway and receives women for cure, operation and treatment who are suffering from diseases peculiar to their sex. The medical staff is composed of Dr. James F. Congdon, Dr. Charles F. Congdon, James S. Hall, J. W. Smith, C. D. F. Varney and A. F. Benedict, consultants.

—Co. qk



ing physicians, F. E. Harrington, Frederick Preiss, Thomas F. Dwyer, Emil Lustig, Julius F. Krug, W. C. Callanan and William G. Ring; obstetrics and gynecology, William Warren Potter and Henry D. Ingraham; general surgery, Edward M. Dooley and Eugene A. Smith; ophthalmology and otology, A. A. Hubbell and J. J. Finerty; nervous diseases, Floyd S. Crego; bacteriologist, Frank J. Thornbury. Dr. Congdon is the surgeon in charge and to his energy is largely due the success of the hospital.

#### GERMAN HOSPITAL AND DISPENSARY.

This hospital and dispensary was organised in 1895. The dispensary was opened December 14, 1896, at 621 East Genesee street, Buffalo, with the following-named physicians as members of the staff: President, Charles H. W. Auel; vice-president, Gustav Pohl; secretary Max Breuer; house committee, L. Schroeter, Sigmund Goldberg and Henry G. Bentz; general medicine, E. E. Koehler, Fridolin Thoma, Julius Ullman; surgery, J. G. Meidenbauer and M. Hartwig; consulting surgeon, Herman Mynter; diseases of women, C. H. W. Auel, Max Breuer and Sigmund Goldberg. Psychiatry and diseases of the nerves, William C. Krauss, H. G. Matzinger and William Meisberger; diseases of children, L. Schroeter, Gustave Pohl, C. H. W. Auel; ophthalmology and otology, attendant, E. Blaauw; consultant, Lucien Howe; genito-urinary and skin diseases, J. M. Kraus, A. Jokle and G. W. Wende, with Ernest Wende as consultant.

The aim of this dispensary is to accept none but patients absolutely too poor to pay, and the list is scrutinised each week by a committee of three directors, with a view to ascertain if any patients not entitled to charity are receiving treatment. This committee, as well as every attending physician, is expected to become familiar with the social condition of each patient and to reject the applications of such as are found able to pay for medical treatment.

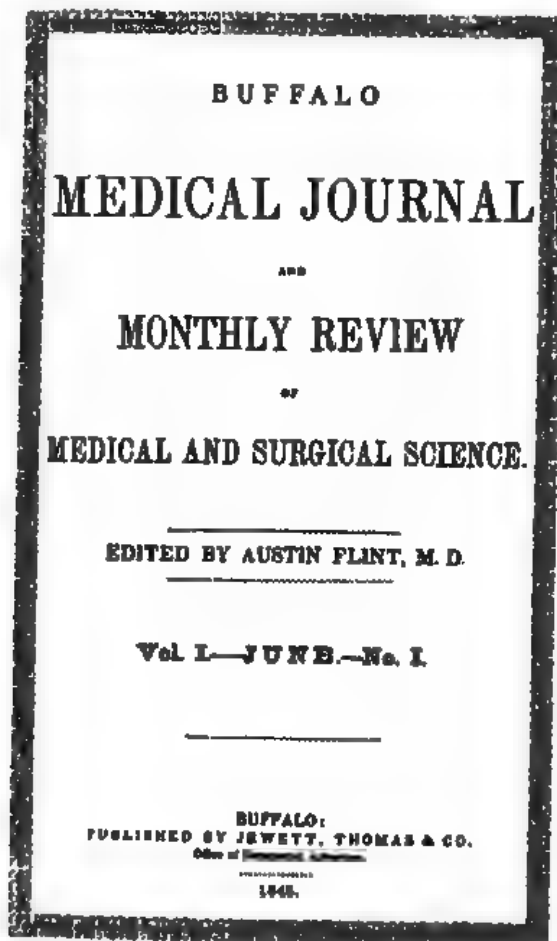
#### IV.—MEDICAL JOURNALS.

##### THE BUFFALO MEDICAL JOURNAL.

The desirability of establishing a medical journal in Buffalo had been agitated for some time previously, but definite plans were not made until the spring of 1845. A guaranty was signed by Alden S. Sprague, Austin Flint, Frank Hastings Hamilton and James P. White, protecting the publishers against loss, which resulted in the consummation

of plans that had been languishing. It is proper to state that the guarantors were never called upon for funds, as the JOURNAL was self-supporting from the start.

In June, 1845, the first number of the BUFFALO MEDICAL JOURNAL was published under the editorship of Dr. Austin Flint, who was



*Facsimile of Front Cover Page—One-third size.*

its founder and owner. It was printed by Jewett, Thomas & Co., at the office of the *Commercial Advertiser* and consisted of twenty standard octavo pages. It contained an introductory editorial by Dr. Flint that occupied two and one-fourth pages; notes of a European trip, by Frank H. Hamilton, then professor of surgery at the

Geneva Medical College; cases of acute rheumatism treated by nitrate of potash in large doses, by Alden S. Sprague; a case of aortitis, with autopsy and remarks, by George N. Burwell; a case of hydrophobia, reported by James P. White; a case of midwifery with twins at different stages of development, by H. N. Loomis, and the last four pages of this number were filled with paragraphs under the general head, editorial, medical intelligence, bibliographical notices and miscellany.

At that time Buffalo contained less than 30,000 inhabitants, and though there were about seventy physicians of all sorts and conditions, one-half of whom were regulars, there were yet no medical societies organized in the city. The JOURNAL, however, was a success from the start owing to the energy of its editor and his associates and the united support of the regular medical profession. The first volume contained a total of 284 pages, but the second grew to an aggregate of 758 pages, which was the standard it maintained for many years.

Mr. James N. Matthews, afterward editor and proprietor of the *Buffalo Morning Express*, worked as a compositor on the first numbers of the JOURNAL and he stated to the writer in a conversation on the subject a short time before his death, that at first he experienced great difficulty in deciphering Dr. Flint's copy, as he prepared it for the press something after the manner of Horace Greeley.

The history of the BUFFALO MEDICAL JOURNAL involves the history of the medical profession of Buffalo for more than fifty years. In its pages are recorded the principal medical events that have occurred here during the half century of its existence, some of which are somewhat startling in character, while many are given in detail. It contains the reports of clinical cases and medical and surgical items that served to make the men of the early days famous.

In its fourth number is published the first information concerning the true nature of the infection of typhoid fever, as noticed on a previous page. A well in North Boston, Erie County, became poisoned by the excreta of a typhoid patient brought from Massachusetts. Twenty-one cases occurred in five families, all living within a few rods of the fatal well and deriving their water supply from that source. After seven had died Dr. Flint visited the locality, diagnosed and traced the disease, then unknown in this region, from New England to North Boston, definitely establishing its contagion and pointing out its source. The published report became a classic in medical literature and formed the basis of a series of essays published in the

**BUFFALO MEDICAL JOURNAL.** It was Dr. Flint's first conspicuous success, and it is more than probable that it laid the foundation of his future fame as a clinician.

Dr. Frank H. Hamilton published in the pages of the **JOURNAL** his surgical clinics and fracture tables, together with other papers



**JAMES N. MATTHEWS.**

*(Of Matthews, Northrup & Co.)*

First Composer of the Buffalo Medical Journal.

that served to form the basis of his future classic treatise on fractures and dislocations, that is recognised in every country throughout the civilized world, and has been translated into several tongues.

Dr. James P. White lent his powerful influence in support of the **JOURNAL** from the first, and published in its columns essays and clinical

reports from which sprang a fame that made him known in two hemispheres. Every new method of procedure or new-fashioned instrument that came to his knowledge was made known to his colleagues through the JOURNAL.

Dr. Flint conducted the JOURNAL as sole editor from 1845 until 1853, when, having been invited to teach the practice of medicine at Louisville, Ky., he transferred it to other hands. Meanwhile a young man from Mendon, N. Y., had been contributing a series of articles to its columns, under the name of "Smelfungus," that had attracted great attention on account of their rare wit, wisdom and originality.



JULIUS F. MISER, M.D.

This young man was invited to become demonstrator of anatomy at the Buffalo Medical College, which circumstance made it convenient for him to transfer his residence to Buffalo. Recognising his talent and fitness for the work, Dr. Flint made haste to invite "Smelfungus" to become associated with him in the editorial conduct of the JOURNAL. Thus Dr. Sanford B. Hunt, "Smelfungus" no longer, without experience in journalism, indeed with very little experience of any kind, became practically editor-in-chief with the issue of July,

1853. The wisdom of this selection was never challenged, and two years later Dr. Flint conveyed his entire interest in the JOURNAL to Dr. Hunt, so in June, 1855, the latter became its sole editor and proprietor.

During Dr. Hunt's administration, from 1853 to 1858, the JOURNAL enjoyed the most brilliant period in its history. Putting his whole talent and energy into the work, the editor soon made his journal famous, not only for the sparkling originality of its editorial department, but also for its journalistic *esprit de corps*. Dr. Hunt was a ready writer, an original thinker, and had special aptitude for editorial work. His ideas ran faster than his pen; hence it was difficult for him to keep his thoughts in check while his pen caught up to his expressions.



In the year 1855 the JOURNAL had its first experience as a defendant in a libel suit. The circumstances leading up to this event may be thus briefly stated: Dr. John D. Hill had been expelled from the medical society of the county of Erie for a violation of its rules and the JOURNAL had seen fit to make fearless and independent comment thereon. Fancying himself injured thereby Dr. Hill brought suit for libel against the editors, Drs. Flint and Hunt. The JOURNAL was mulcted in \$500 damages by a jury that the editor, from his comments at the time, evidently thought below the average intelligence. It is proper to state in this relation that Dr. Hill was subsequently restored to membership by a mandate of the court, and was elected president of the society in 1887, as is recorded elsewhere.

In addition to his duties as editor, Dr. Hunt was professor of anatomy in Buffalo Medical College and city editor of the *Commercial Advertiser*. Finally he became editor-in-chief of the *Commercial*, surrendered his professorship in 1858, and also transmitted his



A. R. DAVIDSON, M. D.

interest in the JOURNAL to other hands. A little later he was elected superintendent of public schools, and when the civil war came he joined the army as surgeon of United States Volunteers. He was placed in charge of Convalescent Camp, near Alexandria, Va., in 1863, a duty which enabled him to exercise his talent as an organiser. After the war he edited a volume known as the History of the United States Sanitary Commission, and upon completion of this task he became editor of the Newark (N. J.) *Daily Advertiser*. Later he published the Sunday edition of that newspaper, which is now conducted by his son, Mr. William T. Hunt. In January, 1884, Dr. Hunt was seized with a fatal illness, of which he died at Irvington,

N. J., April 6, 1884. His ashes repose in Forest Lawn Cemetery at Buffalo.

From 1858 to 1860 Dr. Austin Flint, Jr., was editor, but the proprietorship had been transferred to Mr. A. I. Mathews, then a well-known druggist in Buffalo. Now came a period of disaster. The prosperity that throughout had attended the JOURNAL seemed near its end. Mr. Mathews prostituted its advertising columns to the printing of quack advertisements. Thereupon the profession withdrew its support. Dr. Flint resisted the action of the druggist with all his might, but he was unable to stem the tide and the JOURNAL ceased publication for a time.



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Plans soon began to be discussed among leading physicians looking to its resuscitation, but as Mr. Mathews owned a proprietorship in the name of the JOURNAL it became inexpedient for a time to revive it. Finally, however, this difficulty was overcome, and in August, 1861, the JOURNAL was reestablished under the able editorship of Dr. Julius F. Miner, the well-known surgeon. A slight modification in the name became necessary, so it was called the BUFFALO

MEDICAL AND SURGICAL JOURNAL AND REPORTER. At this time the country was plunged in civil war and as a consequence there was deep commercial depression and distress, a period unfavorable for the commencement of such an enterprise. Hence it required no little courage and energy on the part of its editor to begin the reprinting of the JOURNAL at the time named; but the physicians of Buffalo had learned to appreciate the value of a good medical journal, all the more, perhaps, since they had been deprived of one.

The first number of the new series contained thirty-two pages, and the first volume an aggregate of 380 pages. With the beginning of the second volume the words "and Reporter" were dropped from its title and it was published under the name of the BUFFALO MEDICAL

CAL AND SURGICAL JOURNAL until its semicentennial anniversary, August, 1895; then, with a view to simplicity, it dropped the words "and Surgical," and has since been known by its original name—THE BUFFALO MEDICAL JOURNAL.

For eighteen years Dr. Miner continued to publish the JOURNAL, though he was assisted a portion of the time by Dr. Edward N. Brush as associate editor, now superintendent of the Sheppard Asylum for the Insane, at Towson, Md. During the period of the war the pages of the JOURNAL became a historical record of the officers who entered the military service from Buffalo and vicinity. In the issue for June, 1869, may be found an account of the first application of the principles of enucleation, in the removal of ovarian and abdominal tumors, as performed by its originator, the editor, Dr. Julius F. Miner.

In 1879, Dr. Miner's failing health led him to resign his editorial work into other hands. The JOURNAL was sold to a syndicate of physicians composed of Thomas Lothrop, A. R. Davidson, Herman Mynter, Lucien Howe and P. W. Van Peyma. This administration began with Volume XIX., new series, August, 1879. The first volume published under the new management contained 556 pages, which indicated a steady growth in its size. With Volume XX., beginning August, 1882, the names of Drs. Howe and Mynter were dropped from the editorial staff, and two years later Dr. Van Peyma retired, leaving the JOURNAL in the hands of Drs. Lothrop and Davidson. The latter continued as managing editor until his death, May 25, 1888. In July, 1888, Dr. Davidson's interest in the magazine as well as his functions as managing editor passed into the hands of Dr. William Warren Potter, who has continued in their exercise since that time. In 1895 the jubilee number was published, giving a historical sketch of medical journalism and medical institutions from the establishment of the JOURNAL in 1845. At that time the JOURNAL



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NAL was enlarged to eighty pages and otherwise made to conform to the advancements of the age.

The three editors during its first series are dead; so, too, are Drs. A. R. Davidson, managing editor, F. R. Campbell and Frank Hamilton Potter, associate editors. Thus since the establishment of the JOURNAL, more than fifty years ago, six deaths have occurred in its editorial ranks. During the life-time of the JOURNAL nearly all the improvements in medicine and surgery that are valuable have been developed and it has served as a stimulus to continued effort on the part of the medical profession of Buffalo toward the advancement of medical science. It prides itself upon having kept pace with improvements, and so continued to display an energy worthy of professional esteem and support.

*(Continued next month.)*

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## Clinical Lecture.

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### VARICOCELE<sup>1</sup>

By BYRON H. DAGGETT, M. D., Buffalo, N. Y.

REPORTED BY F. J. CANNON, M. D.

**V**ARICOCELE is a term derived from the Latin word *varus*, meaning "bent awry" and *kala*, a Greek word, meaning tumor, and it is used to designate an enlarged and tortuous condition of the veins of the pampiniform plexus. This plexus is made up of the veins of the testis and epididymis and forms the bulk of the cord. The spermatic artery is located in front of the vas and is accompanied by the spermatic nerve. The vas also has an artery closely associated with it in its course.

Varicocele occurs nine times on the left side to once on the right. The pampiniform plexus is arranged into three groups of veins. (This is an indistinct and arbitrary division.) The anterior group is much the largest and frequently surrounds the spermatic artery. This group is first affected and is the most extensively involved. The middle group follows the vas and its artery. The smaller posterior group is made up by the veins from the tail of the epididymis.

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<sup>1</sup>. Delivered at the Sisters of Charity Hospital, July 10, 1898.

## A CENTURY OF MEDICAL HISTORY IN THE COUNTY OF ERIE.—1800-1900.

By WILLIAM WARREN POTTER, M. D., Buffalo, N. Y.

*Pioneer Physicians—Medical Societies—Medical Colleges—Hospitals—  
Medical Journals—Women Physicians—History of Homeopathy  
—Medical Officers of the Civil War—Individual Members of the  
Profession.*

[Continued from the December edition.]

### MEDICAL PRESS OF WESTERN NEW YORK.

A periodical with the foregoing title was established at Buffalo in August, 1885; at least a number of physicians met during that month and organized a stock company for the purpose of publishing and maintaining a new medical journal, that was subsequently given the name and title of "The Medical Press of Western New York." The stockholders were nearly all physicians residing in Buffalo and the amount subscribed was understood at the time to be about \$2,000.

The first number of the magazine appeared in November, 1885, and was in size a small octavo of fifty-two pages. It was edited by Dr. Roswell Park, with the assistance of Dr. Matthew D. Mann, of Buffalo; Dr. Ely Van de Warker, of Syracuse, and Dr. W. J. Herriman, of Rochester. In its salutatory it made the customary appeal to the conventional "kind reader" after the fashion of the rural weekly newspaper, and announced its "policy" in part as follows:

"Let it be the rôle of the large and excellent metropolitan weeklies to serve as advertising mediums for the publishing houses which control them. The Medical Press Association of Western New York has nothing to advertise, neither man, nor clique, nor books; nothing, save the fact that it undertakes the publication of a first-class medical journal, of the profession and for the profession, and deems in this fact it finds its sufficient *raison d'être*. Kind reader, what think you?"

Dr. Arthur M. Barker was its first business manager, but in July, 1886, Dr. Charles G. Steele succeeded him. Besides the associate editors first mentioned, the following physicians also served in that capacity: Drs. Charles G. Stockton, DeLancey Rochester, J. H. Pryor, of Buffalo, and W. E. Ford, of Utica.

The *Press* continued its publication until June, 1889, when its subscription list, good-will and effects passed into the hands of Dr.

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William Warren Potter, who merged it with the **BUFFALO MEDICAL JOURNAL**.

#### **MEDICINISCH-CHIRURGISCHES CORRESPONDENZ-BLATT.**

For some time previously the German-American physicians residing in Buffalo had discussed the propriety of establishing a medical journal, but it was not put into practical working order until late in 1882. The first number of the magazine, bearing the above title, appeared in January, 1883, under the editorship of Dr. Marcell Hartwig. His associates were Dr. Schwartz, of Vienna; Dr. Reutor, of Berlin; Dr. Engel, of Philadelphia; Dr. Rachel, of New York; Dr. Erichsen, of Detroit; Dr. Proegler, of Fort Wayne, and Drs. Meisburger and Charles Weil, of Buffalo. It was published in the German language and made an excellent appearance. After a year and a half, however, it was discontinued for the lack of adequate pecuniary support.

#### **V.—WOMEN PHYSICIANS.**

The history of medical women in Buffalo and Erie county begins properly with the admission of Mary Blair Moody to the Medical Department of the University of Buffalo in 1874, that being one of the first medical schools to matriculate women. The college records give no account of any action on the part of the faculty concerning the admission of women. They were not denied the privilege by the charter, therefore it was not regarded necessary to take formal action in the matter.

Following her graduation, Dr. Moody practised medicine in Buffalo for several years. Subsequently she went to New Haven, Conn., where she still pursues the practice of her profession, and is known far beyond her immediate circle as a woman interested in all that pertains to the advancement not only of her sex, but of the race.

Prior to Dr. Moody there has been but one reputable woman physician in Buffalo, a Dr. Cook, who with her husband practised medicine according to the teachings of the homeopathic school. These physicians have long since removed from Buffalo, so but little can be learned of Dr. Cook's work here and nothing of her subsequent life.

Dr. Moody had an immediate successor in the college halls in the person of Mary Berkes, who matriculated in 1877. Miss Berkes was born at Williamsville in 1851, and as she had been a teacher before entering college, her preliminary education having been received

at Williamsville Academy, she was well up to the present standard of requirements. In 1880 she graduated from the university and immediately began the practice of her profession in Buffalo. During her first year she was the only woman in attendance, but later she had the company of others. She had the good fortune to be invited by Dr. White to attend many of his private operations in gynecology and was well equipped upon graduation. In January, 1886, Dr. Berkes married Dr. S. W. Wetmore, her former preceptor.

Since the Medical Department of the University of Buffalo first admitted women, seventy-two have received their diplomas, many of them with high honors. The complete list of the Alumnae of the college is as follows:

Katheryn M. Bailey, 'Buffalo, '89; Gertrude E. Beebe, Buffalo, '91; Ida C. Bender, Buffalo, '90; Alice McL. Ross Bennett, Buffalo, '90; Clara E. Bowen, Buffalo, '92; Marie L. Benoit, Sonyea, '96; Ava M. Carroll, '88; Evangeline Carroll, Buffalo, '93; Jane Wall Carroll, Buffalo, '91; Martha F. Caul, Buffalo, '91; N. Victoria Chap-pell, Buffalo, '92; Annie May Cheney, Franklinville, N. Y., '98; Georgia Cruikshank, Buffalo, '98; Isabel A. Church, B. S., New York, '93; Salina P. Colgrove, Ph. G., Salamanca, N. Y., '88; Amanda M. Congdon, Cuba, N. Y., '92; Annie B. Culver, 'Des Moines, Ia., '84; Carro Julia Cummings, B. Ph., Buffalo, '97; Mary J. Denton, Buffalo, '91; Mary E. Dickinson, New York, '90; Louise Downer, Orchard Park, N. Y., '86; Ella May Doyle, East Concord, N. Y., '93; Amelia Dresser, Buffalo, '93; Alice B. Foster (Bryan Mawr), Wakefield, Mass., '91; Maud M. Foy, St. Louis, Mo., '97; Jane North Frear, Buffalo, '94; Maud J. Frye, Buffalo, '92; Anna Wadsworth Hatch, Sauk Center, Minn., '89; Margaret S. Hallick, B. S., Buffalo, '97; Mary J. Hayes, Kushequa, Pa., '97; Jeannette Potter Himmelsbach, Buffalo, '90; Mary M. Huntley, Buffalo, '96; Elizabeth Johnson, New York, '87; Sophia P. Jones, Six Lakes, Mich., '83; Rachel J. Kemball, Buffalo, '84; Regina F. Keyes, Buffalo, '96; Elizabeth M. King, Grand Haven, Mich., '93; Ada C. Latham, Buffalo, '92; Cora Billings Lattin, Buffalo, '94; Emma C. LeFevre, Elmira, N. Y., '92; Elizabeth Fear Leffingwell, Summit, N. J., '88; Caroline Lichtenberg, Buffalo, '98; Emma L. McCray, Lovell's Station, Pa., '91; Marjory J. McPher-son, N. Tonawanda, '97; Charlotte E. Mastin, Wellsboro, Pa., '97; Alice Long Mitchell, East Aurora, N. Y., '98; Jennie L. Messerschmidt, Bath, N. Y., '93; Mary Blair Moody, New Haven,

1. Since deceased.

Conn., '76; Helen Kennedy Moorehouse, Buffalo, '85; Nellie Edmunds Murray, Tonawanda, N. Y., '92; Sarah H. Perry, Rochester, N. Y., '82; Alice May Potter, Ithaca, N. Y., '97; Lillian Craig Randall, Buffalo, '91; Marie Ross, ———, '90; Mary E. Runner-Sanford, Buffalo, '81; Marie Cecelia Rotherham, Southport, Eng., '98; Sarah E. Simonet, Croghan, N. Y., '85; Mary Jane Slaight, Rochester, N. Y., '80; Ellen Robert Spragge, Buffalo, '88; Elizabeth M. Squier, Albion, N. Y., '93; Isabella H. Stanley, Dunkirk, N. Y., '83; Edith Winifred Stewart, Hume, N. Y., '98; Anna M. Stewart, Elmira, N. Y., '95; Clara B. Talbot Weidman, Rockport, Me., '90; Marian A. Townley, Ithaca, N. Y., '89; Amelia Earle Trant, Buffalo, '94; Bina Potter Van Denbergh, Buffalo, '83; Stella Cox Venable, Geneseo, N. Y., '88; Carolyn Westlake, Le Roy, N. Y., '97; Loretta E. Wooden, Rochester, N. Y., '—; Frances Weidman Wynds,<sup>1</sup> Brooklyn, N. Y., '91; Mary Berkes Wetmore, Buffalo, '80.

In the spring of 1892, upon recommendation of the medical faculty, the trustees of Niagara University voted to admit women to the medical department of that institution. Anna Earl Hutchinson, of North Evans, was the first woman to avail herself of this privilege. She entered college in the fall of 1892, graduating therefrom in 1895. Dr. Hutchinson has been appointed as woman physician on the medical staff of the Manhattan State Hospital, at New York City. In 1897, Miss Mary O'Malley received the diploma of Niagara University. Dr. O'Malley is now serving on the staff of the Binghamton State Hospital.

In connection with the history of medical women in Buffalo, the work of the Women's Union in securing the appointment of women physicians to state hospitals deserves mention. At the monthly meeting of the protective committee, which the Union held in September, 1889, the president, Mrs. Harriet A. Townsend, first proposed their employment in the state hospitals for the insane. On November 4, 1889, letters were sent to fifty-seven superintendents of hospitals for the insane, asking if they employed women physicians, and whether they would approve of women physicians being put in charge of their own sex. Forty-six answers, from thirty-two different states, were received, and of these, thirty-three were favorable, five were opposed, five were noncommittal, and three not prejudiced. Armed with such approval the directors of the Union, on January 7, 1890, authorized Mrs. Townsend to prepare a bill on the subject.

<sup>1</sup>. Since deceased.

It was presented in the Assembly by the Hon. Wm. F. Sheehan and in the Senate by the Hon. John Laughlin, January 14. Although in committee the bill had a stormy time, it passed the Assembly, March 27th, with only two negative votes and on April 2d the Senate, with a majority of twenty-six to three. April 27th the bill received the signature of the Governor and became a law.

The first physician to be appointed under the law was Dr. Eleanor McAllister, a graduate of the Syracuse University, who was placed on the medical staff of the Buffalo State Hospital by Dr. J. B. Andrews. Owing to ill health Dr. McAllister resigned in October, 1892, and removed to Southern California, where she has since resided.

Dr. Helene Kuhlman succeeded Dr. McAllister and is the present incumbent. Dr. Kuhlman was born in Hamburg, Germany, in 1869, and received her preliminary education in the schools of that city and in Zurich, Switzerland. In 1887, she came to New York and entered the Woman's Medical College of the New York Infirmary, graduating therefrom in May, 1890. She has served as resident physician or interne in the Nursery and Child's Hospital, Staten Island, in the Babies' Hospital, New York, and was engaged in private practice for a short time at Cleveland, Ohio.

There are now in Buffalo engaged in active practice of medicine between twenty and thirty women. Death has removed from the ranks some who have located here, some have married, while several follow the profession of teaching, two at least with eminent distinction, Dr. Amelia Earle Trant, of the High School, and Dr. Ida C. Bender, supervisor of primary grades. Some of these women have acquired such local fame that mention of their work seems justifiable. This historical sketch, indeed, would be incomplete without something concerning them beyond the mere record of their

Electa B. Whipple, daughter of Daniel and Charlotte (Alverson) Whipple, was born at Gowanda, Cataraugus county, N. Y., and received her early education in the common school and the Gowanda High School. Subsequently she entered upon a preparatory classical course for college in Genesee Wesleyan Seminary, at Lima, N. Y., and after completing the same entered Genesee College, located at the same place. After two years spent in Genesee College she entered Syracuse University, from which she graduated in 1874, receiving the degree of A. B., and in 1877 the degree of A. M., from the same university. From the Medical College of Syracuse

University she graduated in 1884, receiving the degree of M. D., and at once entered upon the practice of medicine. On May 1, 1888, she formed a copartnership with Dr. Anna Fiske Crowell, who was her classmate in the medical college and they then located at Buffalo. This relation continued until the death of Dr. Crowell, September 2, 1888. Since that time Dr. Whipple has continued the practice of medicine at Buffalo.

She has been a contributor to the *BUFFALO MEDICAL JOURNAL* and was a member of the editorial staff of the Woman's Edition of the *JOURNAL*, published in June, 1896. She is a member of the Alpha Phi Society, of the Buffalo Microscopical Society, of the Physicians' League, of the Medical Society of the County of Erie and of that of the State of New York, and a Fellow of the Buffalo Academy of Medicine.

Dr. Jessie Shepard, perhaps the leading woman of the Homeopathic School, now practising in Buffalo, was born in 1861. Her mother belonged to one of the pioneer families of Buffalo. She was educated at the High School, at that time known as the Central School. In 1884 she entered the office of the late Dr. A. C. Hoxsie as a student of medicine. In 1888 she graduated from the Boston University School of Medicine, serving during her senior year as interne of the Massachusetts Homeopathic Hospital. After five years of practice in Buffalo, Dr. Shepard spent the year 1894 in Europe, chiefly in Schauta's clinic, in Vienna, in the study of gynecology and obstetrics. She is now in active practice in Buffalo. Dr. Shepard is assistant obstetrician at the Buffalo Homeopathic Hospital, and a member of the American Institute of Homeopathy, the Homeopathic Medical Society of the State of New York, the Western New York Homeopathic Medical Society, and the Erie County Homeopathic Medical Society. She is also corresponding secretary and treasurer to the Buffalo Microscopical Society.

Dr. Rose Wilder was born at Akron, Erie county, N. Y., in 1857. She received a high and normal school education, and in 1891 entered the Homeopathic College of Michigan University, graduating therefrom in 1884. She served two years as resident physician in the Industrial Home for Girls, at Adrian, Michigan. Dr. Wilder practised for two years in Akron, and then entered Boston University School of Medicine for post graduate work. In 1889 she began the practice of medicine in Buffalo, where she has since been located. She is assistant obstetrician to the Buffalo Homeopathic Hospital and a member of the Western New York



Homeopathic Medical Society and of the Erie County Homeopathic Medical Society.

Dr. Jane Wall Carroll was born at Paterson, New Jersey, February 20, 1848. She received her early education at Mount St. Vincent Academy on the Hudson, leaving that institution in 1864. She married Peter V. Carroll, of New York, May 13, 1867, and came to Buffalo in 1878. She entered the Medical Department of the University of Buffalo and graduated therefrom in 1891. Following this she took post graduate work at the Polyclinic in New York. Dr. Carroll was one of the pioneers in the Woman's Educational and Industrial Union, having been for five years a vice-president and director. During the early years of her residence in Buffalo she was leading soprano in St. Joseph's Cathedral. Dr. Carroll has been president of the Physicians' League, and a member of the Medical Society of the County of Erie, and a Fellow of the Buffalo Academy of Medicine.

Dr. Carroll is the mother of ten children, the eldest of whom, Evangeline Carroll, graduated from the Medical Department of the University of Buffalo in 1893. Her eldest son, William Carroll, is a graduate of the Buffalo Law School. Her husband, Peter V. Carroll, died in April, 1896.

Maud Josephine Frye was born in Concord, Erie county, N. Y. Her early education was obtained in the district schools of her native town. In 1885 she graduated from Griffith Institute, Springville, N. Y. In the autumn of 1889 she matriculated in the Medical Department of the University of Buffalo, having previously to this studied medicine with Dr. W. A. MacFarlane, of Springville, for one year. In 1892 she graduated from the University with highest honor, being the first woman to attain the distinction in this school. Until May, 1893, Dr. Frye served as interne in the Woman's Hospital at Detroit. Since that time she has practised medicine in Buffalo. She has been clinical instructor in diseases of children in the University Dispensary and is a visiting physician to the babies' ward of the Erie County Hospital and a member of the staff of the Buffalo Woman's Hospital, a member of the Physicians' League, of the Medical Society of the County of Erie, and a Fellow of the Buffalo Academy of Medicine.

There are several other women physicians in Buffalo whose sketches we should like to add did space permit, but we can only mention one other. Dr. Lillian Craig Randall, U. of B. '91, is the only woman physician in the state, we believe, to establish and

successfully maintain a hospital for a term of years. The Riverside Hospital must ever be a monument to her energy, and through it will always lie her claim to renown.

#### VI.—THE HOMEOPATHIC PRACTICE OF MEDICINE IN ERIE COUNTY.<sup>1</sup>

Nearly three score years ago, among the settlers that were rapidly filling the thriving village of Buffalo, and establishing its supremacy over its progressive and prominent rival, Black Rock, was a young physician who, filled with professional enthusiasm and encouraged by the prospects of the little town, determined that here should be his future home. He brought with him a good general equipment for the responsible work in which he was about to engage, having taken his degree in the Medical Department of Yale University, but he could not have guessed as he passed through the quiet streets of the village that he was to be the leader in it of a system of medical practice then only just becoming known, or that the little country town was to be one of the great cities of the world.

Dr. N. H. Warner, although not the first in Buffalo to employ homeopathic methods, as Dr. Stephens had preceded him by several years, was yet entitled to be considered the pioneer by reason of his long and important work here and the prominent position which he achieved. He was a quiet, dignified man, reserved in his confidences, but true and loyal to his friends. He had a rarely magnetic presence, a quick insight, together with a firmness and a self-reliance that gave evidence of conscious power. It was not remarkable, therefore, that he rose rapidly in the confidence and in the esteem of his fellow-citizens. He already had made for himself an enviable position in the community, being at this time physician in charge of the Marine Hospital, when he became interested in the new practice which some German physicians had brought from Hahnemann, who was then in the height of his fame in Paris. It soon became evident to him as his studies progressed that a great natural law had been opened up, and believing the apostolic injunction, "prove all things, but hold fast that which is good," he began immediately to make application of his newly acquired knowledge. It was not until 1844, however, eight years after having settled in Buffalo, that we find in his diary, under date of February 6th, the following note: "This day I have made my first purely homeopathic prescription." And then followed a period of

<sup>1</sup> For this section the historian is indebted to Dr. F. Park Lewis, who kindly prepared it at his request.

"storm and stress." He was expelled from the County Medical Society, of which he had been a member; professional differences were engendered, with bitter controversies, extending even into the personalities of life; liberty of thought and of action were threatened, and then, with all the pain and suffering that nature seems to have designed as an inevitable accompaniment of such fulfillments, was born in Buffalo the Homeopathic School.

The new practice was destined soon to be tried as by fire. In 1849 cholera came. Dr. Warner's practice had by this time grown to be very large, and during that fateful summer the demands upon his time and strength became too great even for his splendid constitution. His labor was almost incessant day and night, and when finally the scourge had passed it left him exhausted and broken; but his practice was vindicated and the future of homeopathy established. By this time, however, Dr. Warner was no longer obliged to defend the new faith single-handed and alone. Others were led to investigate the homeopathic system through the success which had followed its adoption wherever faithfully tried, and one of the earliest practitioners following Dr. Warner was Dr. George W. Lewis, who in 1849 came with the degree of the University of New York. Dr. Dio Lewis also established himself here, and soon became known throughout the country, through his lectures and writings on hygienic subjects. Dr. P. W. Gray also followed about this time and then came Dr. G. H. Blanchard and Dr. S. Z. Havens, both of whom settled permanently in the then well-grown town.

In 1853 Dr. A. H. Beers, who in many respects was a most remarkable man, came to Buffalo and formed a partnership with Dr. Warner. Dr. Beers was a man liberally educated in the arts as in medicine. He was a graduate of Yale College and of the University of New York. To the culture of a gentleman he added the skill of a trained physician, and the new method of practice, which by this time had a large body of adherents among the most thoroughly representative people of the town, became still more popular. This partnership continued for two years, when Dr. Beers opened a separate office. In 1853 came again an epidemic of cholera, and this time, although the number of homeopathic physicians had increased, the labor which each performed was stupendous.

On the 11th of May, 1856, Dr. A. S. Hinckley began his practice in Buffalo. During that same year Dr. L. M. Kenyon, of Westfield, became Dr. Warner's partner, and in 1859 Dr. A. R. Wright, a former student, became also an associate in the same office.

During these years the Drs. Ehrmann, German physicians of unusual skill, established themselves in Buffalo, and soon had a large and loyal following. They subsequently removed to Cincinnati, where they achieved a national reputation.

By this time a sufficient number of medical men had adopted the newer practice to give the movement a strength that was not inconsiderable and an action was taken which was of critical import in its bearing upon the subsequent medical history of the city.

On December 14, 1859, fifteen members of the homeopathic practice met and formed a society which was to be known henceforth as the Erie County Homeopathic Medical Society. It had for its object "mutual benefit and the advancement of medical science in general."

The first officers chosen for its management were Simon Z. Haven, president; Charles E. Schuch, vice-president; Lorenzo M. Kenyon, secretary; Alvin Shattuch, treasurer; censors, N. H. Warner, Charles E. Schuch, George W. Lewis, Alfred H. Beers and A. S. Hinkley.

The following year, uniting with other similar societies and with representative men from other counties, the New York State Homeopathic Medical Society was organised.

The development of the homeopathic practice from this time on was very rapid. In the early sixties events followed each other in quick succession. The excitement with which the war was ushered in was followed by a suspense like that between the lightning flash and the crash of thunder. Into these intervals came the bulletins from the seat of war, with now and then a call to action. The sentiment of loyalty to the flag, which absorbed personal ambitions, and even stronger interests, in the hearts of many of the bravest men in the country, did not fail to secure its recruits from the medical profession, and among those who early hastened to the front was Dr. Nehemiah Osborne. He returned with honor when the war was over, and for thirty years more continued to fight disease and death in our city, until he himself was vanquished by the last great conqueror.

In 1862 Rollin R. Gregg, M. D., began his practice in Buffalo. Dr. Gregg was a man of intensely strong convictions and one of the most consistent representatives of pure homeopathic methods in America. He believed in the accurately selected similimum, the single remedy, and the attenuated or potentised dose. He rarely used adjuvants, and was exceedingly careful in his sanitary regula-

tions. He had a distinctive, but a large and representative practice, his clientèle extending over the entire country, and he exercised a marked and lasting influence upon the practice in Buffalo.

In 1864, Dr Augustus C. Hoxsie began practice as an associate of his former preceptor, Dr. A. R. Wright, and a few years later, having become firmly established in the esteem of the community, opened an office for himself. He was markedly successful from the first. In a dozen years his practice had reached very large proportions, and before his death it was exceeded in extent and character by that of no other practitioner in Buffalo. Dr. Hoxsie was not a large man, but he had a remarkable personality. Quick and keen mentally, active in his motions, self-possessed and self-controlled, he gained the confidence and esteem of his patients to an unusual degree.

In 1865, Dr. J. W. Wallace was president of the county society, and Drs. H. N. Martin, G. C. Hibbard and Lyman Bedford were among the new members. At a meeting of this organisation in October, 1867, the names of Drs. Hubbard Foster, E. C. Cook and Alexander T. Bull were proposed and accepted for membership. They had come to Buffalo only a short time previous, but they soon acquired large practices and became influential in the school, as in the community, to which they belonged.

The name of Dr. Henry Baethig was also added to the society records about this time, and subsequently that of Dr. George F. Foote. But from 1869 forward the additions to the ranks were too numerous to allow even a bare mention of the names of those who served the cause, and we are obliged to limit ourselves so far as individual mention is concerned strictly to those who, having finished their work among us, are entitled to the distinction of having made the "history" of homeopathic medicine in Buffalo.

Those of us who are still making history, and cannot date our work back farther than a quarter of a century, will have to look to future volumes and future chronicles for a recognition of individual service.

Among those whose claim to our space is sadly undisputed is Dr. S. N. Brayton, whose genial face and bluff, hearty manner will long be remembered by those who counted themselves fortunate as his friends or patients.

Another joyous spirit, whose sudden departure from among us left deep sorrow in the hearts of his brothers in the profession, was Dr. Louis A. Bull. Dr. Bull was one of the brightest and most energetic of the younger men in the school. He had chosen laryngology as



his special work, and had already secured broad recognition in this department. His personal characteristics of strength, genuineness and good fellowship, no less than his professional skill, won for him a multitude of friends outside of the profession, who still mourn his early death, which occurred in November, 1894.

In October, 1895, Dr. Abby J. Seymour was accidentally killed. Dr. Seymour was one of the women whose work had given character to homeopathy in Buffalo, and her sad death was a shock to the entire community and an occasion of deep regret.

*(Continued next month.)*

## Society Proceedings.

### BUFFALO ACADEMY OF MEDICINE

*Reported by THOMAS P. DWYER, M. D., Secretary.*

THE regular quarterly meeting was held at the Academy parlors, Tuesday evening, December 6, 1898.

The President, Dr. ROSWELL PARK, called the meeting to order at 9 o'clock p. m.

The minutes of the last quarterly meeting were read and approved.

The council recommended the election for resident membership of the following applicants: Drs. Prescott Le Breton, Wm. R. Henderson, Lewis H. Denton, James A. Gibson and L. E. McC. Pomery. They were separately balloted for and elected Fellows of the Academy.

The resignation of the treasurer, Dr. Charles S. Jewett, who has gone to Europe, was read and accepted.

Dr. Eugene A. Smith was nominated and elected to that office for the unexpired term.

The section of surgery provided the following program: The curability of cancer, N. Jacobson, M. D., professor of clinical surgery, University of Syracuse. Discussion by Drs. Parmenter, Gaylord, Pease, Park, Blaauw, Benedict and Van Peyma. Colles's fracture, by Edward M. Dooley, M. D. Discussion by Drs. Jacobson, Grosvenor, Walsh and Van Peyma.

On motion the thanks of the Academy were tendered Dr. Jacobson for coming to Buffalo to read his interesting paper.

Attendance, 49. Adjourned at 11 p. m.

4 the second line almost coincides with the first, showing improvement in the case.

One interesting feature is that vision was much poorer in the right eye than in the left. In the left the blind side was never so absolutely blind, and in the seeing field she could read finer type. She could see better with the right covered than with both together. Now the vision in the right eye is 6/30 minus, in the left, 6/12 plus and minus.

The reason for this difference becomes clear by dipping a little into comparative anatomy. In birds the optic tracts at the chiasm cross entirely, so that the whole right eye is connected with the left brain. As we rise in the scale of animal life, the eyes come more and more to the front, so binocular vision is to some extent possible. Parallel to this a larger and larger bundle of the optic tract supplies the outer half of the retina of the eye on its own side. But even in man, in whom we consider the axes of vision to be parallel, a trace of his development remains in the crossed bundle being larger than the uncrossed in the proportion of three to two. So in occipital lesions, if the destruction is not complete, we find the greater disturbance in the eye on the opposite side.

## A CENTURY OF MEDICAL HISTORY IN THE COUNTY OF ERIE.—1800-1900.

By WILLIAM WARREN POTTER, M. D., Buffalo, N. Y.

*Pioneer Physicians—Medical Societies—Medical Colleges—Hospitals—  
Medical Journals—Women Physicians—History of Homeopathy  
—Medical Officers of the Civil War—Individual Members of the  
Profession.*

[Continued from the January edition.]

### HISTORY OF HOMEOPATHIC MEDICINE.—Continued.<sup>1</sup>

THE Buffalo Homeopathic Hospital was organised June 14, 1872, and is located at 74 Cottage street, corner Maryland. We are unable to give the names of the first medical staff, but the board of trustees for the first year was made up as follows: Jerome Pierce, Charles C. McDonald, Benj. H. Austin, Sr., Loran L. Lewis, James Brayley, Francis H. Root, Jerome F. Fargo, John B. Griffin, Samuel V. Parsons, Mrs. C. C. Warner, Mrs. M. A. Kenyon, Mrs. Hannah Fargo, Mrs. Anna Poole Hoxsie, Mrs. Hattie E. Gregg,

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Buffalo Medical Journal, Feb. 1899

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Mrs. Charlotte E. Lewis. The capacity of the hospital is about sixty patients.

For a few years a rented building on Washington street was used, and then the site of the present hospital property was purchased and the building upon it remodeled for hospital purposes. Later an annex was added and an entire staff appointed, surgeons and other specialists having by this time found their way into the newer practice.

The present officers of the hospital are as follows:

Board of Trustees—President, George V. Forman; vice-president, M. H. Gratwick; secretary, Wm. Y. Warren, treasurer, Henry W. Burt; F. C. M. Lautz, Charles F. Dunbar, Henry W. Burt, John H. Meech, W. H. Gratwick, Jewett M. Richmond, George V. Forman, A. D. Gail, W. B. Miller.

Training School for Nurses—President, Dr. George R. Stearns; secretary, Mrs. Seth W. Warren; chairman, Mrs. David Sherrill.

President Board of Associate Managers, Mrs. C. J. North; superintendent of hospital, Mrs. Elizabeth Brainard; superintendent of nurses, Miss Josephine Snetsinger.

The present staff is constituted as follows:

Medical and surgical staff—President, Joseph T. Cook; first vice-president, Truman J. Martin; secretary, George T. Moseley. Consulting physicians—A. R. Wright, A. T. Bull, H. A. Foster, H. Baethig, A. M. Curtiss, John Miller, D. B. Stumpf. Attending physicians—E. P. Hussey, B. J. Maycock, E. A. Fisher, J. T. Cook, T. G. Martin, C. S. Albertson. Attending surgeons—general—H. C. Frost, D. G. Wilcox, G. T. Moseley; ophthalmic—F. Park Lewis; obstetricians, J. S. Halbert, G. R. Stearns; pathologist, A. W. Dods, Pharmacist, P. A. McCrea. Assisting physicians, A. B. Eadie, C. L. Mosher, W. D. Young. Assisting surgeons, M. F. Linqvist, M. Manges, W. H. Marcy, H. L. Towner; ophthalmologists, W. A. M. Hadley, F. D. Lewis; obstetricians, Jessie Shepard, Rose Wilder; laryngologist, ————. House staff—House physician, John G. Chadwick; house surgeon, C. E. Seaman.

A most important public work was undertaken in Erie county when the Collins Farm Hospital for the treatment of the insane was established by legislative enactment during the session of 1894. This is the second institution of this character under homeopathic management in the state. Extensive plans have been prepared for the buildings to be erected and \$100,000 was appropriated during the last session of the legislature for this purpose. The first board

of trustees consisted of William Tod Helmuth, M. D., New York city; Asa S. Couch, M. D., Fredonia; F. J. Blackman, Esq., Gowanda; Dr. Helmuth being elected president of the board.

In 1890, Dr. Dewitt G. Wilcox established a private hospital on the corner of Lexington and Elmwood avenues, which was known as the Wilcox Private Hospital. Subsequently a number of other physicians became interested in it, and it was incorporated as the Lexington Heights Hospital. It is largely devoted to surgical work, and is admirably equipped for this purpose.

The selection of a site for this institution, in a district which but for a few years previous had been stubble fields and open country, is not barren of suggestiveness. The growth of the young city in its physical geography was typical of a growth in other directions. There had gradually come into its mental atmosphere a new spirit. Men were not less earnest, less honest in their individual beliefs, or less tenacious of what they held to be truth, than heretofore. But a tolerance quite unknown to the previous generation began to be felt, a new respect for the opinions of others obtained among the best men of the two schools of practice.

This was the outgrowth, the natural consequence, of a wave of scientific thought which swept over the country, relieving the tension of puritanism in religion, modifying the conservatism of art—which had as yet no initiative life in America—loosening the bonds of tradition in literature, opening all that wide field of varied and beautiful writing which we now own proudly as distinctly American, and broadening and vivifying thought in every direction. It would be hard to say who laid the first spark to the brush heap of conventionalism. Many brave souls have tried to kindle it, but an enormous flaming torch was flashed from the old world to this when Charles Darwin sent across the water his doctrine of evolution. The effect of that first illuminating thought has not yet ceased—will never cease.

People began to realise that beliefs were never too old or too firmly set to be assailed. To some the whole fabric of life seemed menaced and covered with confusion. There may still be those who feel that the introduction of this revolutionary, investigative, scientific period into our history was an unmitigated evil. But its results were by no means merely iconoclastic. It opened men's minds clearly to a fact, too often forgotten, that truth cannot be carried in one small box.

That no one man or set of men ever had, or ever will have, all of truth, to the exclusion of all other men equally earnest in their search

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for the same truth, seems too axiomatic to need propounding. As a general statement it is accepted. Yet it has been the failure to realise this, in special instances, that has made possible the intolerant, aggressive spirit which, in one form or another, has been at the foundation of more than half of the wars and rebellions, insurrections and revolutions that this world has tragically witnessed.

It has been worth the price, then, of the mental suffering, doubt and even agnosticism, which a great upheaval like that following the introduction of such theories as that of evolution necessarily leaves, at least temporarily, in its train, to secure for the entire country a mental atmosphere less personal, more liberal, less dogmatic, more temperate, less concerned with individual feeling, more considerate of the aims and views of others, than that which formerly existed.

It may not be that Darwin's theory was itself responsible for these results, but it and the scientific thought of the time, following the lines laid down by Darwin, Huxley and others, called in question many long-established beliefs, clung to as fundamental by a large proportion of thinking people, and devotedly held, even to the point of martyrdom in days not so long in the past. This compelled people to think, and to think deeply; to think beneath and beyond preconceived opinion, to think in opposition to desire, in the face of despair; until, as in all such deep experience, out of this wrestling after truth came a sympathy and a consideration for others never before felt.

This, indeed, was recognised in all departments of life. Into art and literature, as well as into religious thought, it brought a spirit free, a temper reverent, and a method scientific. It was not to be wondered at, then, that the new school of medicine, which in its beginning had been hot-headed and radical, and the old school, which had been conservative and intolerant, should have renounced to a very large degree their bitterness and ill-feeling, and should be able to work together upon any occasion calling for their coöperation in the common duties of citizenship.

Such an occasion came in the spring of 1893, when the integrity of the city charter was threatened by political intrigues. This charter, which had been granted to the city by the state legislature, provided among other things a measure of local self-government, against which a political combination was directing its efforts. The citizens rose in revolt. The members of both county societies were called together in joint session to protest against the proposed legislation. Dr. P. W. Van Peyma was called to the chair, Dr. A. R.



Wright was made vice-president; Drs. Irving M. Snow and B. J. Maycock were chosen secretaries. Speeches were made by members of both societies and a committee of five, consisting of members from both county organisations, drew up resolutions upholding the city charter, and condemning any legislative action that would nullify it. Another joint committee was appointed by the chair to take any further action that might be deemed necessary in connection with other societies or clubs, the whole city being moved by the instinct of self protection to protest against interference with its vested rights. The meeting then adjourned, this being the first meeting where physicians assembled upon a common platform without regard to school, since the separation which had occurred more than forty years before.

In the fall of 1893 another noteworthy event occurred. The infirmary department of the county almshouse had grown to very great proportions. A movement was successfully carried to take it out of the hands of a paid physician, and to place it under the charge of a large staff chosen from the leading physicians of the city. Upon this staff representatives of both methods of practice found place, and at the annual election, in evidence of the larger liberality and more generous feeling existing in the profession, the staff officers were chosen from both schools.

And thus, at the end of the century, the two schools of medicine, each of which has gone on increasing in strength and in power, although differing in some fundamental points of practice, toil side by side, working for a common cause. It may possibly happen that the future may so add to the science of the present, may so increase our knowledge of fundamental truth, that each may with full conviction and conscious dignity join fully with the other, in method as in hand, in the beneficent mission of the healing of the people. To-day we have at least reached the point of wishing each other "God speed."

(Continued next month.)

#### ACETYLENE GAS-LIGHT FOR EXAMINATION OF THE EYES.

APPENZELLER, of Rertlingen (*Centralbl. f. Prakt. Augenheilkd.*, May, 1898), has a special apparatus with a 50-candle power burner which gives an absolute quiet, white light, particularly well adapted for ophthalmoscopic purposes. He considers his apparatus absolutely free from danger, and has used it many times a day with the greatest satisfaction. —*Canadian Practitioner and Review*.

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By WILLIAM WARREN POTTER, M. D., Buffalo, N. Y

*Pioneer Physicians—Medical Societies—Medical Colleges—Hospitals—  
Medical Journals—Women Physicians—History of Homeopathy  
—Medical Officers of the Civil War—Individual Members of the  
Profession.*

[Continued from the February edition.]

### VII.—MEDICAL OFFICERS IN THE CIVIL WAR AND THE WAR WITH SPAIN.

Buffalo and Erie county contributed liberally to the medical staff of the army and navy during the civil war.

Dr. Charles H. Wilcox was commissioned surgeon of the 21st Regiment, May 15, 1861. He was the first physician to offer his services from Erie county, and was one of the ablest medical officers that went into the field from this region. He served until November 7, 1862, when he died of a disease contracted in the field with the Army of the Potomac.

Dr. Joseph A. Peters, son of the Hon. T. C. Peters, of Darien, Genesee county, was commissioned assistant surgeon of the 21st Regiment, May 15, 1861. He was appointed surgeon of the 6th Regiment, New York Cavalry, November 7, 1862. He retired from service before the regiment's time expired, and returned to Buffalo, where he engaged in practice. He afterward removed to the west and died at St. Louis.

Lucien Damainville, a student of Professor Frank Hastings Hamilton, was appointed assistant surgeon in the 31st New York Regiment at its organisation. He afterward became surgeon of the same regiment. He died at New York City, December 15, 1891.

Aaron J. Steele was commissioned assistant surgeon of the 26th New York Regiment, and soon after the expiration of his term of service located at St. Louis, where he now resides, and is engaged in teaching and practising orthopedic surgery.

Charles K. Winne, son of Dr. Charles Winne, was commissioned assistant surgeon in the United States Army in 1861, and is now a surgeon in the army still in active service.

Samuel D. Flagg was appointed assistant surgeon U. S. Navy in 1861.

*Buffalo Medical Journal, March 1899*

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Newton L. Bates was commissioned assistant surgeon United States Navy in 1861, and finally rose to the rank of Surgeon-General. He died while holding this office at Washington, D. C., October 18, 1898.

Ira C. Whitehead was appointed a surgeon in the Revenue Cutter service in 1861, and assigned to duty on board the "Vixen."

William Warren Potter was commissioned assistant surgeon of the 49th New York Regiment, September 16, 1861; surgeon of the 57th New York Regiment, December 16, 1862; served with the Army of the Potomac in the field until the close of the war, when he was brevetted Lieutenant-colonel of the United States Volunteers for "faithful and meritorious service." He is now engaged in practice at Buffalo and is editor of the *BUFFALO MEDICAL JOURNAL*.



CHARLES H. WILCOX, M. D.,  
Surgeon 21st N. Y. Volunteers.

compiled a military history of the United States sanitary commission. He died April 26, 1884, and was buried at Forest Lawn, Buffalo.

Albert J. Meyer was commissioned assistant surgeon United States army in 1853, invented a code of military signals, and was placed at the head of the signal bureau with the rank of Colonel in 1862; Brevet-Brigadier General at the end of the war, and later established the weather signal service. He died August 24, 1880, and his remains were interred at Forest Lawn, Buffalo.

E. P. Gray was appointed surgeon of the 100th New York Regiment, but did not take the field with that command. He afterward

served as surgeon of the 78th New York Regiment, to which he was appointed February 11, 1862, and was discharged from service September 30, 1864. He died at St. Joseph, Mo., August 9, 1872.

Elias L. Bissell was commissioned assistant surgeon of the 44th Regiment, August 29, 1861, and served with the regiment in the field until November 20, 1862, when he was discharged. He was commissioned as surgeon of the 22d New York Infantry, December 5, 1862, and mustered out with his regiment June 19, 1863. He is now engaged in medical practice in Buffalo.

James W. Casey was commissioned assistant surgeon of the 105th New York Regiment, April 10, 1862, and was mustered out upon consolidation of the regiment, March 17, 1863.

William H. Butler served first as assistant surgeon of the 16th Regiment Michigan Volunteers, and afterward as acting assistant surgeon United States Army. In the latter capacity he was assigned to duty at Armory Square hospital, Washington, D. C., where he died February 5, 1864.

Sylvester Rankin was commissioned assistant surgeon in New Mexico Volunteers early in the war, but we have been unable to trace his service.

Heman P. Babcock was appointed assistant surgeon United States navy, and after the war was obliged to reside in California on account of his health. He died at Buffalo, December 27, 1877.

Chancey B. Hutchins was commissioned surgeon of the 116th Regiment, September 8, 1862, and was mustered out with his regiment June 8, 1865. Uri C. Lynde was commissioned surgeon of the 116th Regiment, September 8, 1862, and resigned October 12, 1863. Dr. Lynde is practising at Buffalo. M. E. Shaw was commissioned assistant surgeon of the 89th New York Infantry, December 10, 1862, and resigned October 11, 1863; appointed assistant surgeon of the 116th Regiment, March 12, 1864, and was mustered out of service with his regiment June 8, 1865. He was appointed an assistant surgeon United States Army and died October 11, 1867, on his way to join his command.

William D. Murray was commissioned assistant surgeon of the 100th Regiment, February 7, 1862, and discharged July 6, 1864. He located at Tonawanda, where he continued in practice for many years.

Frank Hastings Hamilton was commissioned surgeon of the 31st Regiment, May 25, 1861; was appointed surgeon United States Volunteers, September 1, 1861, and afterward was assigned to

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duty as medical director of the 4th Army Corps. After the war he taught and practised surgery in New York until his death, August 11, 1886.

William H. Gail in 1862 was appointed a medical cadet, United States Army and served as such in Stanton Hospital at Washington, D. C. He was commissioned assistant surgeon in the 18th Regiment, New York Cavalry, February 3, 1864, and resigned February 14, 1865. He was then appointed an acting assistant surgeon in the United States Army. He is now in active practice at East Aurora.

Carey W. Howe was commissioned assistant surgeon of the 116th New York Regiment, September, 1862, and resigned January 6, 1863. He is engaged in the practice of medicine at Buffalo.

Nehemiah Osborne served in a medical capacity during the civil war, but we have been unable to ascertain its nature. He died at Buffalo, ———, 1896.

Justin G. Thompson was commissioned surgeon of the 77th Regiment, December 16, 1864, and was mustered out with his command June 27, 1865. He is now practising medicine at Angola.

S. S. Greene served as assistant surgeon in the United States Navy during a portion of the war, but in 1875 located at Buffalo, where he is still engaged in the practice of his profession.

#### THE AMERICAN-SPANISH WAR.

The 65th Regiment N. Y. National Guard volunteered its services for this war and left Buffalo for Camp Black, L. I., May 1, 1898. The medical officers were: Major A. H. Briggs, surgeon, and Captains Harry Mead and E. L. Ruffner, assistant surgeons. These officers were mustered into the service of the United States at Camp Black, and on May 18th the regiment proceeded to Camp Alger, Va. It remained at this station until September 5, 1898, when it returned to Buffalo and a month later was mustered out of the service. It is proper to add that two Buffalo physicians were commissioned as battalion majors in the 65th—Drs. Eugene A. Smith and J. D. Howland.

All these physicians returned to Buffalo with the regiment, serving continuously from the beginning until the end of the war.

During the summer of 1898, the 202d Regiment of Infantry, New York Volunteers, was organised at Buffalo, in which Dr.



Marshall Clinton was commissioned one of the assistant surgeons. This regiment is at the present writing still in service and is doing duty in the province of Pinar del Rio, Cuba.

In the early part of the war Dr. Francis T. Metcalf and C. Frank Bruso were appointed brigade surgeons. The former served on the hospital ship "Relief" and the latter was assigned to duty at Chicka-

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MEDICAL STAFF, 65TH REGIMENT, U. S. V.

mauga. Both have been mustered out, their services being no longer required.

The following-named physicians entered the service from Buffalo as acting assistant surgeons, to-wit: Edward J. Meyer, Ira C. Brown, Francis T. Metcalfe, John E. Bacon, Nelson W. Wilson, George W. Pattison, H. H. Bradley, John H. Grant, Vertner Kennerson, Julius Ullman, J. N. Goltra, Harold W. Cowper, Charles W. Farr, W. T. Tanner, Charles A. Andrews. Drs. Brown and Metcalfe were subsequently promoted to be brigade surgeons.

(Continued next month.)

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Club, December 14, 18

DR. BENEDICT: A question I would like to ask is, how many men of a regiment, which could be taken as a type, could be reasonably expected to develop typhoid? In other words how many were immune?

DR. A. H. BRIGGS: A great many cases were put down as typhoid which were not, many being malarial cases. Statistics for the regiments are gradually being evolved, which I shall be glad to furnish later.

DR. MILLER moved a vote of thanks to those who presented papers which was carried unanimously.

Meeting adjourned.

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*Pioneer Physicians—Medical Societies—Medical Colleges—Hospitals—  
Medical Journals—Women Physicians—History of Homeopathy—  
Medical Officers of the Civil War—Individual Members of the  
Profession.*

[ Continued from the March edition ]

IN THE foregoing pages it has been the aim to give a statement of facts with reference to the history of medicine in Buffalo and Erie county during the past 100 years. It has also been the purpose to deal principally with first things giving in detail the organisation of medical societies, hospitals, institutions and everything connected in a public manner with medicine. At the outset it was also necessary to write somewhat elaborately of individual members of the medical profession, since they alone in the early days constituted its guild.

As a conclusion, however, it seems proper to deal with medicine in a broader aggregate, showing what has been accomplished during the century now drawing to its close and in which the physicians of Erie County played an important part. Jenner had but just discovered vaccination when the history of medicine in Erie county began, and the physicians of that early day, at first slow to adopt it as a preventive or amelioration of smallpox, were among the earliest champions of this discovery and some of them lived to see it put into general practical application as well as to witness the realisation of this great triumph of preventive medicine.

Buffalo Medical Journal, April 1899

Singularly enough, after Jenner's discovery it was almost fifty years, *i. e.*, not until 1846, before the next great advance was made in the field of prevention. The discovery and application of anesthesia to the prevention of pain in surgical injuries and operations produced a more profound impression upon the medical world, if possible, than did vaccination. The first successful employment of anesthesia in surgery occurred in the Massachusetts General Hospital, at Boston, October 16, 1846, the same year that the Buffalo Medical College opened its doors for instruction. The teacher of surgery, Professor Frank Hastings Hamilton, began early to make use of anesthetics in his surgical work, and he played an important part in early establishing their use upon a practical basis. It was not long before Professor James P. White, Dr. George N. Burwell and others, acting on the suggestion of Sir James Y. Simpson, of Edinburgh, demonstrated the practical employment of anesthesia in the practice of obstetrics, which has led to an amelioration of the pangs of maternity. In Buffalo, too, demonstrative midwifery was first practised in America, a system that provoked criticism at first, but that since has been adopted everywhere as the only proper method of teaching that art. The courage displayed by Dr. White on the historic occasion referred to has served to give his name distinguished prominence in connection with the teaching of midwifery, and to make Buffalo famous as the place of its origin.

The exact method adopted by Professor Frank Hastings Hamilton in the treatment of fractures and the perfection of measurements which he insisted upon, served to reduce resulting shortening and deformities to a minimum. During the fifteen years of his residence in Buffalo and while he was teacher of surgery at Buffalo University Medical College he laid the foundation for perfected methods in the management of bone injuries. He also wrote a treatise on fractures and dislocations that became a text-book in nearly all the medical colleges in this country and in Europe and which has been translated into several foreign tongues. He was a disciple of Sir Astley Cooper and of Masoneuve, a forceful and accomplished teacher, a scholarly man and a distinguished surgeon. He left the imprint of his teaching on the medical profession of Buffalo in a lasting manner.

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It was in Buffalo that the teaching of physiology was first in this country reduced to an exact science through vivisection and laboratory experiments under the masterly hand of Professor John C. Dalton. He came to Buffalo fresh from the pupilage of M. Claude Bernard, of Paris, whose methods he adopted. He attracted the attention of students of physiology everywhere and was soon invited to New York, where he continued his great work in an enlarged field. Physiology at once took rank as a foremost science which will always bear the impress of the name of Dalton.

The establishment of a medical college in Buffalo in 1846 has contributed largely to the professional development of Western New York and especially of Buffalo and Erie county. By far the larger number of physicians of this region are its graduates and it still flourishes in its new home with enlarged facilities for teaching, as one of the most respected medical colleges in the land. Its younger sister, Niagara University Medical College, established in 1883, took from the start a high ground with reference to medical education and increased length of college terms. It succeeded in making its principles recognised and patterned after. These two schools were a credit to the medical profession and the age. And when they were amalgamated in June, 1898, they further accentuated the principles that had governed both from their inception. The faculties of these two schools acting together in a common cause must of necessity make a stronger college than when working separately with divided interests.

The medical societies in Buffalo and Erie county have also exerted a beneficial influence in training physicians to thought and action and in making them abler and better exponents of established medicine. We have in these pages devoted considerable space to the several medical societies because, after all, these are the important avenues through which medicine marches to its appointed place in history. When a man becomes a frequent contributor of papers to his local medical society and is ready to take part in the debates that arise from such contributions, he establishes himself in the minds and hearts of his fellow-citizens as a progressive physician entitled to confidence. Such papers and debates when printed, as they should

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During the century just closing, medicine has advanced so markedly that it has hardly been possible to keep pace with its strides. But it is a gratifying fact to be able to record in these pages that the guild in Buffalo and Erie county has kept the faith and stands abreast in intelligence and science with its professional brethren in any quarter of the globe.

An enumeration of some of the more prominent inventions and discoveries made during the closing century relating to the medical profession and which have contributed to the cure of disease and the lengthening of human life will, in this connection, not be uninteresting. Without attempt at chronological accuracy the first to be mentioned is vaccination, then chloroform, next the stethoscope, which has so developed and perfected the study of the most obscure maladies of the chest; the endoscope, the laryngoscope, the otoscope, the ophthalmoscope and the speculum, all instruments used in lighting up portions of the interior of the body, the clinical thermometer, which guides almost unerringly in discerning the nature and severity of many diseases; the sphygmograph, that makes the pulse write out the story of the heart throbs; the marvelous revelations of the microscope; the hypodermic syringe, which enables us to treat many diseases inaccessible to therapeutics through the ordinary channels, the aspirator, which aids in the diagnosis and treatment of many surgical diseases; the Esmarch bandage, that permits the most important operations without the loss of blood; the development and perfection of operations in the various cavities of the body—cranial, thoracic, abdominal and pelvic—for diseased conditions, new growths and injuries; the discovery and application of the principles of asepsis and antisepsis as related to surgical and obstetrical procedures; the study of the germ theory of disease in connection with the science of bacteriology; increased knowledge and improved methods in public health administration and general sanitation relating to the prevention of disease; the application of the principles of higher medical education as related to methods of teaching and lengthened terms of study; the separate examination by the state, apart from and independent of the colleges, for license to practise medicine; and finally the x-ray and other electrical devices that are useful in the study and treatment of surgical diseases. These, together with a refined chemistry and perfected pharmacy, are among the contributions of the XIXth Century to the glories of medicine.

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[Concluded next month]

## Progress in Medical Science.

### PHYSIOLOGICAL CHEMISTRY.

By JOHN A. MILLER Ph D

#### ABSORPTION AND EXCRETION OF IRON IN THE HUMAN AND ANIMAL BODY.

A. HOFMANN, Zurich (*Virchow's Archiv.*, 1898; *J. Chem. Soc.*, 1898). Microchemical investigation of the wall of the alimentary canal shows that in man the principal absorption is in the duodenum. The appearances are little different when medicinal doses of iron are added to the food; the liver, and especially the spleen, are places where the iron is stored, whilst it is excreted by the kidney and large intestine. Analogous results were found in the guinea-pig. It is believed that inorganic salts of iron are capable of absorption.

#### METABOLISM IN LEUCEMIA AND PSEUDOLEUCEMIA.

WACŁAW VON MORACZEWSKI (*Virchow's Archiv.*, 1898; *J. Chem. Soc.*, 1898.) Complete tables are given of the analyses of food and excretions in a case of leucemia and in one of pseudoleucemia; the observations extended over a prolonged period. As a result, leucemia is characterised as a nitrogen and phosphorus disease; pseudoleucemia as a nitrogen disease. As in other forms of anemia, they may also be regarded as chlorine and calcium diseases, that is to say, there is a retention in the body of the substances mentioned; the katabolic side of metabolism is in abeyance and this is possibly connected with diminution of oxidation processes. Treatment with spleen tabloids had practically no effect; with oxygen, the excretion of phosphorus and calcium is increased; with thyroid tabloids, the metabolism becomes almost normal.

## A CENTURY OF MEDICAL HISTORY IN THE COUNTY OF ERIE.—1800-1900.

By WILLIAM WARREN POTTER, M. D., Buffalo, N. Y.

*Pioneer Physicians—Medical Societies—Medical Colleges—Hospitals—  
Medical Journals—Women Physicians—History of Homeopathy  
—Medical Officers of the Civil War—Individual Members of the  
Profession.*

[Continued from the February edition.]

### VII.—MEDICAL OFFICERS IN THE CIVIL WAR AND THE WAR WITH SPAIN.

Buffalo and Erie county contributed liberally to the medical staff of the army and navy during the civil war.

Dr. Charles H. Wilcox was commissioned surgeon of the 21st Regiment, May 15, 1861. He was the first physician to offer his services from Erie county, and was one of the ablest medical officers that went into the field from this region. He served until November 7, 1862, when he died of a disease contracted in the field with the Army of the Potomac.

Dr. Joseph A. Peters, son of the Hon. T. C. Peters, of Darien, Genesee county, was commissioned assistant surgeon of the 21st Regiment, May 15, 1861. He was appointed surgeon of the 6th Regiment, New York Cavalry, November 7, 1862. He retired from service before the regiment's time expired, and returned to Buffalo, where he engaged in practice. He afterward removed to the west and died at St. Louis.

Lucien Damalville, a student of Professor Frank Hastings Hamilton, was appointed assistant surgeon in the 31st New York Regiment at its organisation. He afterward became surgeon of the same regiment. He died at New York City, December 15, 1891.

Aaron J. Steele was commissioned assistant surgeon of the 26th New York Regiment, and soon after the expiration of his term of service located at St. Louis, where he now resides, and is engaged in teaching and practising orthopedic surgery.

Charles K. Winne, son of Dr. Charles Winne, was commissioned assistant surgeon in the United States Army in 1861, and is now a surgeon in the army still in active service.

Samuel D. Flagg was appointed assistant surgeon U. S. Navy in 1861.

Buffalo Medical Journal,  
March 1899

Newton L. Bates was commissioned assistant surgeon United States Navy in 1861, and finally rose to the rank of Surgeon-General. He died while holding this office at Washington, D. C., October 18, 1898.

Ira C. Whitehead was appointed a surgeon in the Revenue Cutter service in 1861, and assigned to duty on board the "Vixen."

William Warren Potter was commissioned assistant surgeon of the



CHARLES M. WILCOX, M. D.,  
Surgeon 1st N. Y. Volunteers.

49th New York Regiment, September 16, 1861; surgeon of the 57th New York Regiment, December 16, 1862; served with the Army of the Potomac in the field until the close of the war, when he was brevetted Lieutenant-colonel of the United States Volunteers for "faithful and meritorious service." He is now engaged in practice at Buffalo and is editor of the BUFFALO MEDICAL JOURNAL.

Sanford B. Hunt was appointed surgeon United States Volunteers in 1862, was assigned to the charge of convalescent camp near Alexandria, Va., in 1863, was an active surgeon in the field and at the end of the war

compiled a military history of the United States sanitary commission. He died April 26, 1884, and was buried at Forest Lawn, Buffalo.

Albert J. Meyer was commissioned assistant surgeon United States army in 1853, invented a code of military signals, and was placed at the head of the signal bureau with the rank of Colonel in 1862; Brevet-Brigadier General at the end of the war, and later established the weather signal service. He died August 24, 1880, and his remains were interred at Forest Lawn, Buffalo.

E. P. Gray was appointed surgeon of the 100th New York Regiment, but did not take the field with that command. He afterward

served as surgeon of the 78th New York Regiment, to which he was appointed February 11, 1862, and was discharged from service September 30, 1864. He died at St. Joseph, Mo., August 9, 1872.

Elias L. Bissell was commissioned assistant surgeon of the 44th Regiment, August 29, 1861, and served with the regiment in the field until November 20, 1862, when he was discharged. He was commissioned as surgeon of the 22d New York Infantry, December 5, 1862, and mustered out with his regiment June 19, 1863. He is now engaged in medical practice in Buffalo.

James W. Casey was commissioned assistant surgeon of the 105th New York Regiment, April 10, 1862, and was mustered out upon consolidation of the regiment, March 17, 1863.

William H. Butler served first as assistant surgeon of the 16th Regiment Michigan Volunteers, and afterward as acting assistant surgeon United States Army. In the latter capacity he was assigned to duty at Armory Square hospital, Washington, D. C., where he died February 5, 1864.

Sylvester Rankin was commissioned assistant surgeon in New Mexico Volunteers early in the war, but we have been unable to trace his service.

Heman P. Babcock was appointed assistant surgeon United States navy, and after the war was obliged to reside in California on account of his health. He died at Buffalo, December 27, 1877.

Chancey B. Hutchins was commissioned surgeon of the 116th Regiment, September 8, 1862, and was mustered out with his regiment June 8, 1865. Uri C. Lynde was commissioned surgeon of the 116th Regiment, September 8, 1862, and resigned October 12, 1863. Dr. Lynde is practising at Buffalo. M. E. Shaw was commissioned assistant surgeon of the 89th New York Infantry, December 10, 1862, and resigned October 11, 1863; appointed assistant surgeon of the 116th Regiment, March 12, 1864, and was mustered out of service with his regiment June 8, 1865. He was appointed an assistant surgeon United States Army and died October 11, 1867, on his way to join his command.

William D. Murray was commissioned assistant surgeon of the 100th Regiment, February 7, 1862, and discharged July 6, 1864. He located at Tonawanda, where he continued in practice for many years.

Frank Hastings Hamilton was commissioned surgeon of the 31st Regiment, May 25, 1861; was appointed surgeon United States Volunteers, September 1, 1861, and afterward was assigned to

duty as medical director of the 4th Army Corps. After the war he taught and practised surgery in New York until his death, August 11, 1886.

William H. Gail in 1862 was appointed a medical cadet, United States Army and served as such in Stanton Hospital at Washington, D. C. He was commissioned assistant surgeon in the 18th Regiment, New York Cavalry, February 3, 1864, and resigned February 14, 1865. He was then appointed an acting assistant surgeon in the United States Army. He is now in active practice at East Aurora.

Carey W. Howe was commissioned assistant surgeon of the 116th New York Regiment, September, 1862, and resigned January 6, 1863. He is engaged in the practice of medicine at Buffalo.

Nehemiah Osborne served in a medical capacity during the civil war, but we have been unable to ascertain its nature. He died at Buffalo,——, 1896.

Justin G. Thompson was commissioned surgeon of the 77th Regiment, December 16, 1864, and was mustered out with his command June 27, 1865. He is now practising medicine at Angola.

S. S. Greene served as assistant surgeon in the United States Navy during a portion of the war, but in 1875 located at Buffalo, where he is still engaged in the practice of his profession.

#### THE AMERICAN-SPANISH WAR.

The 65th Regiment N. Y. National Guard volunteered its services for this war and left Buffalo for Camp Black, L. I., May 1, 1898. The medical officers were: Major A. H. Briggs, surgeon, and Captains Harry Mead and E. L. Ruffner, assistant surgeons. These officers were mustered into the service of the United States at Camp Black, and on May 18th the regiment proceeded to Camp Alger, Va. It remained at this station until September 5, 1898, when it returned to Buffalo and a month later was mustered out of the service. It is proper to add that two Buffalo physicians were commissioned as battalion majors in the 65th—Drs. Eugene A. Smith and J. D. Howland.

All these physicians returned to Buffalo with the regiment, serving continuously from the beginning until the end of the war.

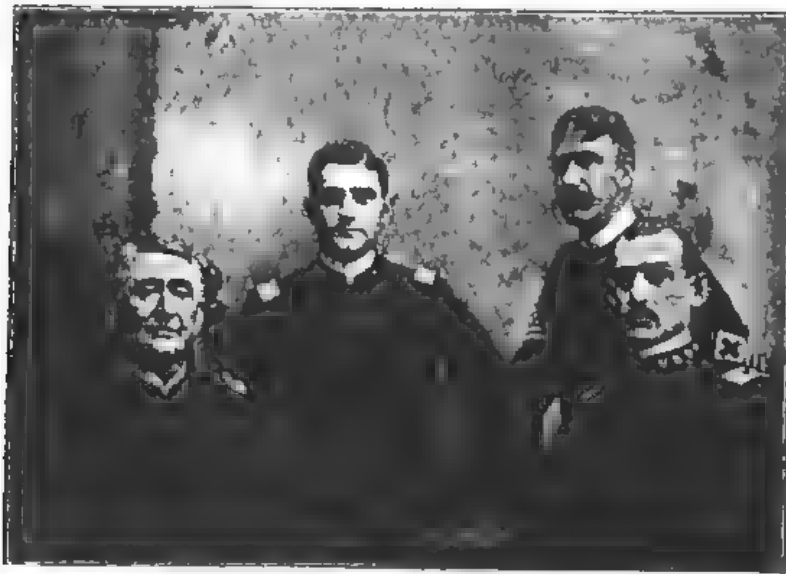
During the summer of 1898, the 202d Regiment of Infantry, New York Volunteers, was organised at Buffalo, in which Dr.



Marshall Clinton was commissioned one of the assistant surgeons. This regiment is at the present writing still in service and is doing duty in the province of Pinar del Rio, Cuba.

In the early part of the war Dr. Francis T. Metcalf and C. Frank Bruso were appointed brigade surgeons. The former served on the hospital ship "Relief" and the latter was assigned to duty at Chicka-

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MAJOR BRIGGS.

CAPT. MEAD.

CAPT. RUFFNER.

MEDICAL STAFF, 65TH REGIMENT, U. S. V.

mauga. Both have been mustered out, their services being no longer required.

The following-named physicians entered the service from Buffalo as acting assistant surgeons, to-wit: Edward J. Meyer, Ira C. Brown, Francis T. Metcalfe, John E. Bacon, Nelson W. Wilson, George W. Pattison, H. H. Bradley, John H. Grant, Vertner Kennerson, Julius Ullman, J. N. Goltra, Harold W. Cowper, Charles W. Farr, W. T. Tanner, Charles A. Andrews. Drs. Brown and Metcalfe were subsequently promoted to be brigade surgeons.

(Continued next month.)

DR. BENEDICT: A question I would like to ask is, how many men of a regiment, which could be taken as a type, could be reasonably expected to develop typhoid? In other words how many were immune?

DR. A. H. BRIGGS: A great many cases were put down as typhoid which were not, many being malarial cases. Statistics for the regiments are gradually being evolved, which I shall be glad to furnish later.

DR. MILLER moved a vote of thanks to those who presented papers which was carried unanimously.

Meeting adjourned.

## A CENTURY OF MEDICAL HISTORY IN THE COUNTY OF ERIE.—1800-1900.

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*Pioneer Physicians—Medical Societies—Medical Colleges—Hospitals—Medical Journals—Women Physicians—History of Homeopathy—Medical Officers of the Civil War—Individual Members of the Profession.*

[Continued from the March edition.]

IN THE foregoing pages it has been the aim to give a statement of facts with reference to the history of medicine in Buffalo and Erie county during the past 100 years. It has also been the purpose to deal principally with first things giving in detail the organisation of medical societies, hospitals, institutions and everything connected in a public manner with medicine. At the outset it was also necessary to write somewhat elaborately of individual members of the medical profession, since they alone in the early days constituted its guild.

As a conclusion, however, it seems proper to deal with medicine in a broader aggregate, showing what has been accomplished during the century now drawing to its close and in which the physicians of Erie County played an important part. Jenner had but just discovered vaccination when the history of medicine in Erie county began, and the physicians of that early day, at first slow to adopt it as a preventive or amelioration of smallpox, were among the earliest champions of this discovery and some of them lived to see it put into general practical application as well as to witness the realisation of this great triumph of preventive medicine.

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[Concluded next month.]

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## Progress in Medical Science.

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### PHYSIOLOGICAL CHEMISTRY.

By JOHN A. MILLER, Ph. D.

#### ABSORPTION AND EXCRETION OF IRON IN THE HUMAN AND ANIMAL BODY.

A. HOFMANN, Zurich (*Virchow's Archiv.*, 1898; *J. Chem. Soc.*, 1898). Microchemical investigation of the wall of the alimentary canal shows that in man the principal absorption is in the duodenum. The appearances are little different when medicinal doses of iron are added to the food; the liver, and especially the spleen, are places where the iron is stored, whilst it is excreted by the kidney and large intestine. Analogous results were found in the guinea-pig. It is believed that inorganic salts of iron are capable of absorption.

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#### METABOLISM IN LEUCEMIA AND PSEUDOLEUCEMIA.

WACŁAW VON MQRACZEWSKI (*Virchow's Archiv.*, 1898; *J. Chem. Soc.*, 1898.) Complete tables are given of the analyses of food and excretions in a case of leucemia and in one of pseudoleucemia; the observations extended over a prolonged period. As a result, leucemia is characterised as a nitrogen and phosphorus disease; pseudoleucemia as a nitrogen disease. As in other forms of anemia, they may also be regarded as chlorine and calcium diseases, that is to say, there is a retention in the body of the substances mentioned; the katabolic side of metabolism is in abeyance and this is possibly connected with diminution of oxidation processes. Treatment with spleen tabloids had practically no effect; with oxygen, the excretion of phosphorus and calcium is increased; with thyroid tabloids, the metabolism becomes almost normal.

one of four different joints affected in the same patient, the elbow having been erased for tuberculosis. But I have used it in every form of septic wounds and other tuberculous diseases, than of osseous system, and in various ways, such as injecting it into the tissues, by syringing out cavities with it and by packing with gauze saturated with it, and I have seen the most perfect results follow its use.

I should be pleased if some of my professional friends here present would put the agent to the test in order to determine more fully as to its efficacy. In my surgical technique, all the assistants' hands are bathed in crude petroleum, after a thorough scrubbing in green soap and sterilised water. The oil is washed from the hands in alcohol. The oil completely closes all openings in the skin, and all germs are kept from coming to the surface of the skin of the operator's hands. A well-oiled hand is practically a gloved one, so far as preventing skin germs on the hands of the operator from infecting the field of operation.

Apologising for this digression, I wish to say further, that besides petroleum, one need not fear using any other substance in treating joint tuberculosis. The bichloride of mercury, iodoform, and the like, all or any kind of treatment may be used aiming to ankylosis as a cure. Failing to accomplish a cure in a reasonable time, the joint should be erased and ankylosis produced. Failing again, excision or amputation, one or the other, is to be considered.

### A Century of Medical History In the County of Erie.— 1800-1900.\*

By WILLIAM WARREN POTTER, M. D., Buffalo, N. Y.

*Pioneer Physicians—Medical Societies—Medical Colleges—Hospitals—Medical Journals—Women Physicians—History of Homeopathy—Medical Officers of the Civil War—Individual Members of the Profession.*

#### SUPPLEMENT.

##### X.—MEDICAL SOCIETY OF THE COUNTY OF ERIE.

AT THE 78th annual meeting, held January 10, 1899, the following-named physicians were admitted to membership: John Hudson Grant, J. C. Clemesha, Emil Lustig, Abra-

\*. NOTE.—The last regular chapter of this history was published in the BUFFALO MEDICAL JOURNAL, April, 1890, which brought the record down to that time. Supplementary chapters are being presented from time to time that the history may be carried from that date forward to the end of the XIXth. Century, thus completing it.—W. W. P.

Buffalo Medical Journal,  
November 1902

ham L. Weil, Mary Clayton, James W. Charters, N. L. Burnham, Christ A. Weinbach and Charles R. Borzilleri.

The officers chosen were: president, J. B. Coakley; vice-president, E. H. Ballou, of Gardenville; secretary, F. C. Gram; treasurer, Edward Clark; librarian, W. C. Callanan; censors,



JOSEPH C. GREENE, M. D.—1829-1899.

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J. B. Coakley, Irving W. Potter, Thomas F. Dwyer, Charles E. Congdon, F. E. Fronczak.

At the semiannual meeting June 13, the following-named were admitted: H. B. Brownell, Edward J. Kiepe, William B. May, Nelson W. Wilson, Montessor Axford, H. R. Gaylord, Charles A. Brownell and Charles F. Durand.

The deaths during the year were: Dr. A. H. Crawford, January 20, aged 58 years; Joseph C. Greene, January 3.

aged 69 years; Dr. L. P. L. Parker, Akron, January 1, aged 70 years; Dr. Wesley C. Earl, June 19, aged 64 years; Dr. Edward E. Stanbro, November 5, aged 30 years; Dr. W. E. Robbins, Hamburg, December 5, aged 39 years; Andrew J. Volker, December 11, aged 28 years.

Joseph C. Greene, was born at Lincoln, Vt., July 31, 1829, where he resided for sixteen years. His preliminary education was received in public school and academy.

He received the degree of M. D. from Albany Medical College in 1855, after which he practised for a short time in Charlotte and in 1863 came to Buffalo.

He joined the society in 1864 and was its president in 1884. He was a member and at one time president of the Buffalo Historical Society. During the years 1873 and 1874 he was district physician of the Buffalo Board of Health, and in 1885 he served as alderman from the then second ward.

In company with his brother, Dr. S. S. Greene he made a tour of the world, leaving Buffalo, September 3, 1888, spending fourteen months in travel through the eastern countries and Europe. A valuable collection of relics, curios and antiquities, made in Egypt, Syria and Assyria, was, on his return, given to the Buffalo Historical Society.

Wesley Clark Earl was a native of Vermont, where he passed a portion of his early life. He began the study of medicine with Dr. M. S. Kittinger, of Lockport, entered the University of Buffalo for a year and graduated from Bellevue Hospital Medical College in 1864. Soon after graduation he was appointed acting assistant surgeon in the United States Army during the civil war and was first assigned to duty at Fort Schuyler. At a later period his assignment was changed to Elmira, where he served in caring for confederate prisoners under Dr. William C. Wey, who was surgeon in charge.

After the war Dr. Earl located at Pekin, Niagara County, where he practised medicine nine years. He removed to Buffalo in 1874, where he continued in practice until his death. He joined the society in 1875. He was prominent as a physician, representing the best type of family doctor. He served as an officer of the Riverside Methodist Episcopal Church, and was a member of several lodge societies, and of the Society of Vermonters.

W. E. Robbins, of Hamburg, was born in Iowa, on November 7, 1860; he came with his parents to Erie County when a

small boy, the family settling in North Evans. He lived there until he entered the University of Buffalo, graduating with the class of '85. His standing in the profession was high and he acquired a large practice, especially in the southern part of the county. He was a member of the staff of the Erie County



W. E. ROBBINS, M. D.—1860-1899.

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Hospital, and of various medical societies. He had been health officer of the town of Hamburg and held a like position in the village at the time of his death. He joined the society in 1887.

Dr. Robbins was identified with every public movement in his village and had the highest esteem of all its residents.



At the 79th annual meeting, held January 9, 1900, physicians were admitted to membership as follows: Felix Hintz, Catherine E. Kelly, Daniel P. Doyle, William J. Deane, James W. Nash and Ernest W. Ewell.

Officers were elected as follows: president, E. H. Ballou, of Gardenville; vice-president, Wm. C. Phelps; secretary, Franklin C. Gram; treasurer, Edward Clark; librarian, W. C. Callanan; censors, J. B. Coakley, chairman, H. R. Hopkins. I. W. Potter, T. F. Dwyer and F. E. Fronczak; committee on membership, William Warren Potter, chairman, G. W. McPherson and J. J. Walsh.

At the semi-annual meeting June 12, the following-named were admitted: Chauncey P. Smith, William R. Little, Robert K. Grove and Francis M. O'Gorman.

During the year the following deaths occurred: Elias T. Dorland, February 20, aged 67 years; A. R. Wright, February 24, aged 74 years; George S. Palmer, April 16, aged 38 years; L. P. Dayton, May 14, aged 80 years; George W. Lewis, July 24, aged 38 years.

Elias T. Dorland was born at Oswego, April 12, 1832, and his father Joseph Dorland, being a prominent physician in that region of the state. His ancestry were of the old Dutch stock, so famous in the Mohawk Valley, but in early life he came to Erie County, where his preliminary education was received in the public schools and at Springville Academy. He began his medical studies in Buffalo and attended the Medical Department of the University for a year. Afterward he continued his studies in and was graduated from the University of Michigan. After his graduation he was appointed resident physician at the Erie County Almshouse, which post he held for two years. After the expiration of his term of service he engaged in private practice at La Grangeville, Dutchess County, where he remained for twelve years. In 1866 he returned to Buffalo where he resided until his death. Dr. Dorland was one of the best known and most respected of the older physicians in Buffalo.

He joined the society in 1869, and served as its president in 1886; he was also a member of the Medical Union, of which also he had served as president; and a member of the New York State Medical Association. During the later years, owing to failing health, he did not take an active part in medical affairs, yet he always maintained a deep interest in the guild.

In 1888, [Dr. Dorland became a candidate for the Assembly and his successful opponent was William F. Sheehan, who



ELIAS T. DORLAND, M. D.

became speaker, and afterward lieutenant governor. He was a member of the American Legion of Honor, and a member of the Delaware Avenue Baptist Church.

Lewis P. Dayton was born in Eden, Erie County, in 1819, was graduated from Springville Academy in 1840 and from the Medical College at Geneva in 1845, in which year he settled in Buffalo. From that time on he ranked as one of Buffalo's leading physicians. He was identified with many movements begun by the Medical Society of the County of Erie, and was



LEWIS P. DAYTON, M. D.—1819-1899

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recognised as the dean of the profession of medicine in Buffalo during his later years.

In 1845, Dr. Dayton was elected school commissioner for the town of Black Rock. In 1849 he joined the Medical Society of the County of Erie, was elected vice-president in 1858, and served as president in 1859. During the years 1855, 1856, 1857, 1858, 1862, 1863 and 1864, he represented the old

12th Ward (now the 25th) in the Board of Aldermen. He was Member of Assembly from the Third District in 1865 and 1866, and was Mayor in 1874. He was twice elected County Clerk and served one term as County Treasurer.



FRANK WAYLAND ABBOTT, M. D.—1842-1901.

At the 80th annual meeting, held January 8, 1901, the following-named physicians were admitted to membership: Henry C. Lapp, of Clarence; George N. Jack, of Depew; Wm. C. Jolls, of Orchard Park; Frederick H. Ehinger, of Ebenezer; Prescott

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LeBreton, Grosvenor R. Trowbridge and James J. Mooney, of Buffalo.

The election of officers resulted as follows: president, Wm. C. Phelps, Buffalo; vice-president, Walden M. Ward, North Collins; secretary, Franklin C. Gram; treasurer, Edward Clark; librarian, Wm. C. Callanan; board of censors, J. B. Coakley, chairman, and Henry R. Hopkins, Irving W. Potter, F. E. Fronczak, and Henry Lapp, of Clarence.

At the semi-annual meeting held June 11, the following-named physicians were admitted to membership: J. Henry Dowd, Samuel H. Lynde, George H. McMichael and Theodore V. Bauer.

The deaths for the year were: William H. Pleuthner, January 17, aged 32 years; Henry Nichell, February 14, aged 79 years; J. Stone Armstrong, March 3, aged 61 years; Frank W. Abbott, April 9, aged 59 years; Samuel G. Dorr, April 28, aged 61 years; Edward L. Groess, June 19, aged 38 years; Frank P. Bingham, August 2, aged 28 years; Edward P. Hay, August 10, aged — years; Jessie Shepard, August —, aged — years.

Frank Wayland Abbott for years occupied a prominent place in the profession of medicine, distinguished for his skill, judgment, accuracy and integrity. He was one of the most prominent ophthalmologists and otologists in Buffalo, serving in that capacity on the staff of the General Hospital, at the Erie County Charity Eye, Ear and Throat Hospital, and as a member of the Board of Pension Surgeons. For many years he was chairman of the executive committee of the Buffalo General Hospital Training School for Nurses.

Dr. Abbott was also a lay reader of the Episcopal Church. He graduated in medicine at the University of Buffalo in 1866 and joined the society the same year.

Samuel Griswold Dorr came of ancient German lineage and Edmund Dorr, one of his ancestors, came from England to Connecticut early in the XVIIIth century. Captain Matthew Dorr, another of his ancestors, distinguished himself in the war of the revolution. Edmund Dorr, before alluded to, married a member of the distinguished Griswold family, from which Dr. Dorr derived his middle name.

Dr. Dorr was born at Dansville, N. Y., May 30, 1840, where he spent a portion of his early life. He received his preliminary education at Nunda Academy in this state and at the Albion State Academy in Wisconsin. Upon the outbreak of the civil



war he enlisted in the union army, but almost immediately he was seized with diphtheria, which invalidated him for a year, hence he was unable to go to the field. In 1863, however, he was appointed a recruiting agent in Livingston County, where



SAMUEL G. DORR, M. D.—1840-1901

he rendered valuable service during the remainder of the war period. After peace came he engaged in the oil refining business in Pennsylvania and established a barrel factory as a collateral branch of the business. These occupations, however, were not

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suited to his desires and he turned his attention to medicine, following in this way the traditions of his family. In 1873 he came to Buffalo and entered the University as a student. He took his doctorate degree with honor in 1875 and immediately established himself in practice in this city. He joined the society in 1876.

He served two terms as police surgeon, was at one time a member of the consulting staff of the Sisters of Charity Hospital and a member of the several local medical societies. In 1888 he served in the national republican convention at Chicago. In 1899 he was appointed postmaster of Buffalo by President McKinley and entered upon the duties of that office April 1, in that year. He faithfully served in that capacity until his sudden death from angina pectoris terminated his official career.

## SOCIETY PROCEEDINGS.

### **American Association of Obstetricians and Gynecologists.**

*Fourteenth Annual Meeting, held at Washington, D. C., September 16, 17 and 18, 1902.*

THE President, Dr. EDWIN RICKETTS of Cincinnati, O., in the chair.

An address of welcome was delivered by BRIGADIER-GENERAL GEORGE M. STERNBERG, U. S. Army (retired), late Surgeon-General, of Washington. This was responded to by the president.

#### DISEASE OF THE PELVIS IN THE YOUNG AND UNMARRIED.

Dr. C. L. BONIFIELD, of Cincinnati, dealt with gynecological diseases which occurred in women who had never had sexual intercourse. Physicians were now more frequently consulted about such troubles, but this was probably because the modern woman bears discomfort less well than her ancestors. Undeveloped uteri, disorders of menstruation, tuberculous disease of appendages and acute displacements are the most common affections in these patients. When menstruation does not make its appearance at the age it is expected, a thorough investigation of the general condition of the patient is indicated. Pregnancy is always to be borne in mind as a possibility. Dysmenorrhea might be constitutional or local. Local treatment is not required